Deepti, 1091495, 22.8.22

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While fixed term employment offers an ingenious way to address specific issues faced by both employers and employees, there are also some concerns associated with it. Discuss in Indian context.

Fixed term employment

changes the employer-employee relationship to temporary period based on amount of work.

The rise in digital and gig economy has increased fixed term employment in India.

Benefits

- Flexible - Not restricted to one occupation
- Easy to recruit - ease of doing business
- Low-skilled and unskilled are employed for short time (eg) Apprentice in automobile
- Same wages as permanent employee based on amount of

work done.

However, there are certain challenges:-

↳ lack of social security benefits like maternity leave

↳ limited loan/credit prospects

↳ At places it is in informal sector: (even low wages) due to COVID induced stress

↳ Psychological burden of finding new job after period expires. Thus, low productivity.

↳ Against labour management inclusion in firm's decision making. (eg) No trade union of these employees

↳ limited grievance redressal (eg) Labour courts are not established

Thus, for A-41 and 42 (DPSP), worker's right is crucial for SDG 8.

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Q An efficient logistics sector with a focus on warehousing is pivotal to the success of Bharatmala Pariyojana. Discuss

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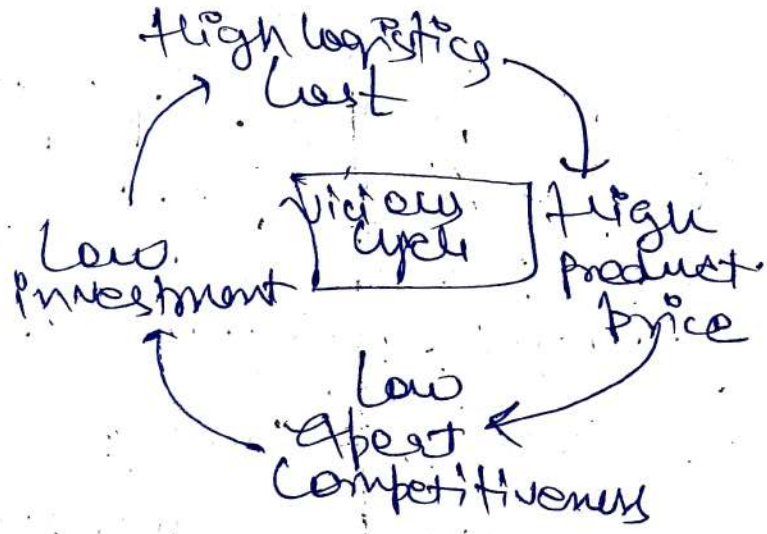
In India, as per recent reports, the logistics cost is around 14–16% (Global average – 8%)

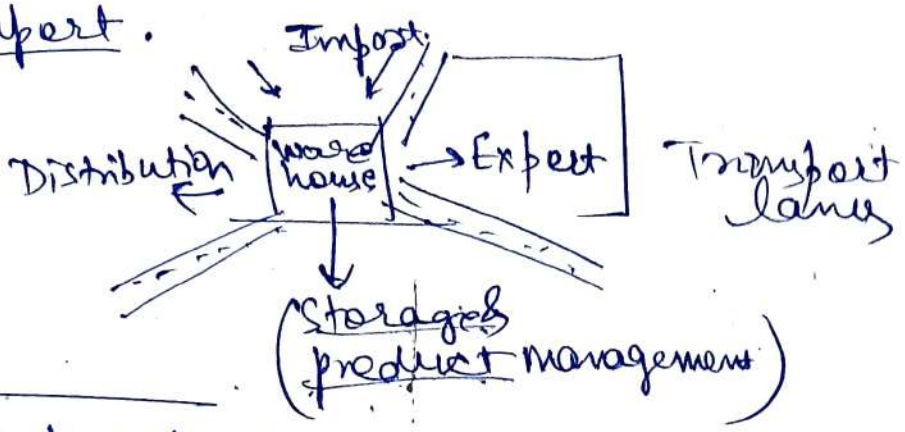



Bharatmala Pariyojana aims at improving transport infrastructure for logistics efficiency.

It aims at creating multimodal connectivity (Road, Rail).

'Warehousing' is crucial for acting

as bridge between export and import.




Pivotal role :-

- → Economies of scale → higher profit
- → Utilisation of wastelands
- → Reduce regional disparity
  (eg) Agri-warehouse in rural areas
- → Reduce time & delay in clearance
- → Reduce wastage due to calamities
- → Digitally managed (eg) Dunzo start up & e-commerce

Thus, warehouse acts as 'hub' that channelize the flow of goods via storage and distribution. It's potential needs to be tapped for $5 trillion economy.

Q. What do you mean by irrigation scheduling? Bringing out the advantages provided by it, discuss the difficulties faced in applying it on a farm level.

Irrigation scheduling refers to the timing management of irrigation based on
- → Low transpiration
- → Low evaporation

(Night or day)

Advantages

- → Water use efficiency by curbing water loss (@ daytime)
- → Based on cropping season and cycle of crop
  Sow — Harvest — Peak
- → Prevent time poverty among farmers (Automation)
- → Prevents ground water loss

60% (tubewell)
40% (canal)

Candidate must not write on margin.

Difficulties

- Small and fragmented holdings deter use of expensive technology
- Data → local not one size fits all approach.
  (eg) Coastal - humid
  Arid - dry
  Lack of agro-ecology farm based data
- Low awareness among farmers
- Extreme climatic events are not avoided.
- Based on internet connection & cloud computing, but low internet access in rural (OFN - 20 + rural)

The need of the hour is to curb water loss (PM-KSY) by dissemination of information (Kisan Vigyan Kendras).

4. While the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana was started as the largest crop insurance scheme globally in terms of farmers participation, various concerns have arisen since its implementation. Discuss

Candidate must not write on margin.

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PM-FBY) is a crop insurance scheme to prevent post-harvest loss due to unavoidable stress like hailstorm.

Benefits

- More than 50 % of farmers has opted for the scheme.
- Varied crops covered from food grain to horticulture
- To encourage crop diversification by focusing of high value crops (eg) Fruits, Vegetables
- Income security → Prevent debt trap
  (Avg income – 10,000)

Concerns in implementation.

↳ High rate of interest for small and marginalised farmers

↳ Exclusion of threats like bioterrorism or locust attack

↳ High pending claims.

↳ Regional disparity — states like Punjab & Haryana has been benefitted

↳ Commercial crops like oilseeds and Coffee not renumerated

↳ Bureaucratic apathy against poor & marginalised farmers.

↳ No time bound settlement

↳ limited grievance redressal

Crop insurance acts as social security net for farmers which needs to be increased in breadth and depth for protecting "annadata" from financial stress

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5. The Stockholm Convention commenced the contemporary environmental era", which brought a paradigm shift in the environmental governance and set a tone for multi-lateral ~~environment~~ regime. discuss.

The 1972 Stockholm Convention was the watershed event for environmental consciousness based on Rachel Carson's Silent Spring induced warning for doomsday.

It has led to establishment of United nations environment programme (UNEP) for global engagement.

Paradigm shift

i) COP → Conference of parties
↳ Multi-lateral climate engagements.
(eg) COP26 — Glasgow

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ii) In India, Indira Gandhi was pioner in starting "Project Tiger" after the 1972 Convention

iii) later, it collaborated with WMO to form IPCC for data-led policy making.
(Eg. IPCC 6th Assessment Report based on global warming)

iv) Role of historic polluters like US, UK (G7 — 70% contribution) was recognised & led to CBDR (Common but differentiated responsibility)

But, there are certain limitations
- Non-binding
- "All talk, no show" — Polluter's pays not followed
- Limited climate finance
- West monopoly

In today's era of anthropocene, Code red for humanity demands people, planet, prosperity as global paradigm

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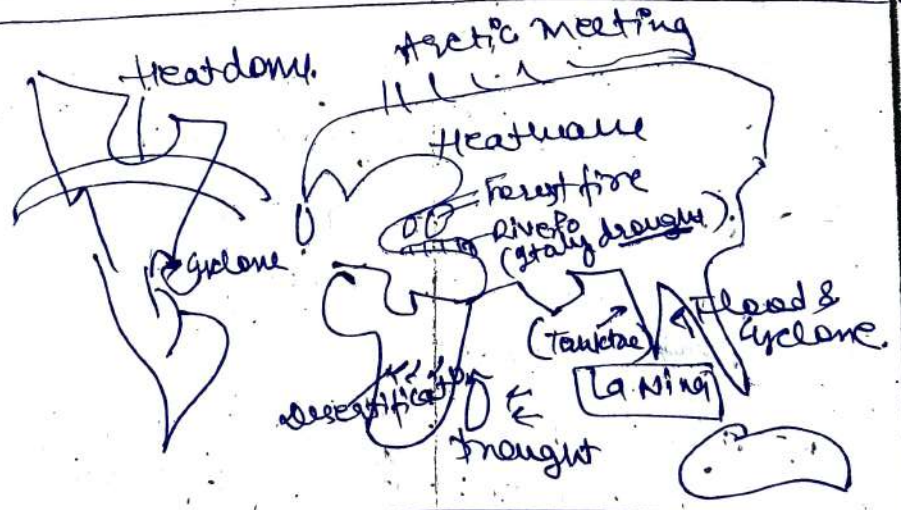
6. The world has witnessed a huge surge in climate induced disasters which are largely driven by the anthropogenic factors. In this context, analyse the role of early warning systems in mitigating the impact of the disasters.

As per IPCC 6th Assessment Report, extreme climatic events are expected to rise.




Q9 – Climate induced disaster

Anthropogenic factors –

i) Global warming – 0.2°C rise per decade.

ii) Sea level rise – 3mm/yr due to glacial melting

iii) GHG effect → Heatwaves

iv) Floods, drought, cyclone disasters

Role of Early warning systems (EWS)

- → Predictive analytics
  (eg) Doppler based study
- → Fast dissemination of information
  eg) Cyclone sirens along Odisha coast
- → 'Red Alert' by NDMA on social media handles for preparedness
- → Prevention of large scale damage to life & property
- → Disaster risk reduction
- → Buffer time for coping mechanism

However, erratic events like cloudburst & lightening are not effective in EWS

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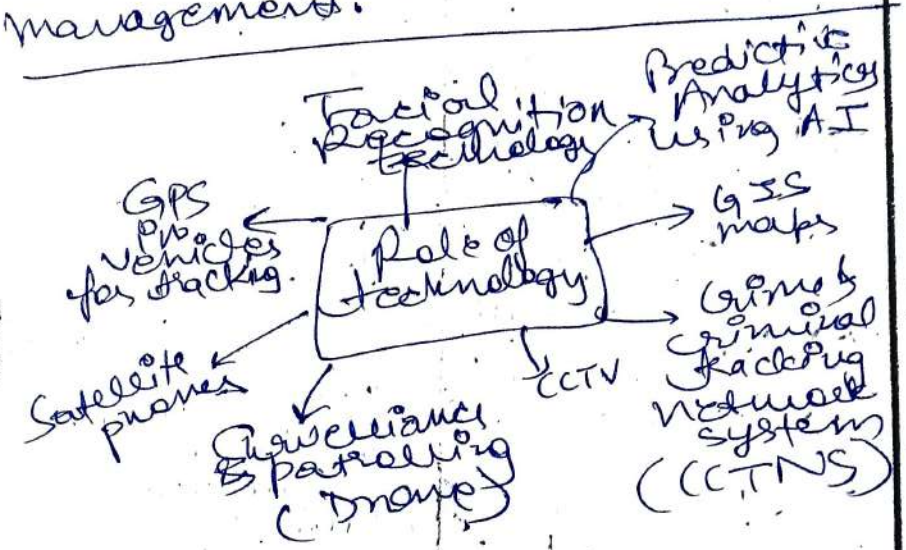
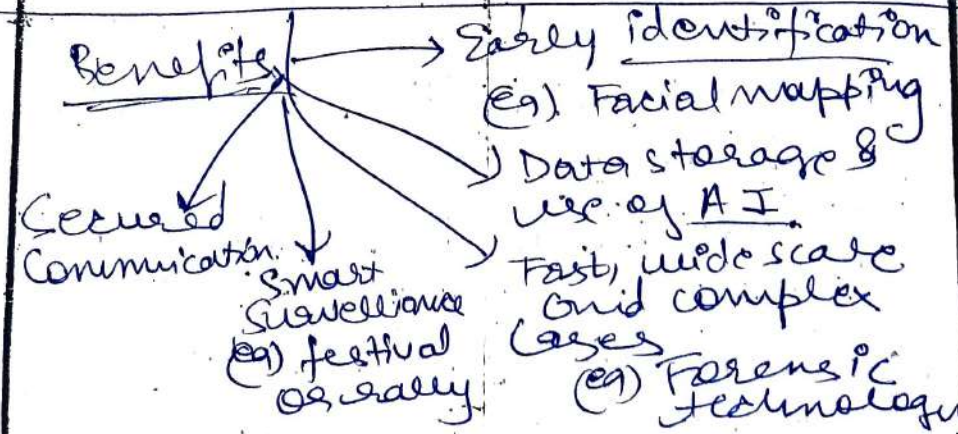
7. Critically examine the implementation of leveraging technology in policing.

SMART Policing

(Strict, modern, accountable, responsible and tech-savvy) is the call of new age threat management.



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## Challenges

- BPRD – low financial capacity for policing activities (>30% claims stalled)
- May breach privacy
  (Eg) Criminal identification Amendment Act 2022 – data storage of 75 years
- Prone to misuse due to criminal–bureaucratic–politician nexus
  (Eg) Tracking opposition leader's activities
- Data storage issues
- Cyber threats → DDOS attacks, espionage, Botnets
- Misuse of meta-data

## Way forward

- BN Sri Krishna Committee recommendation on privacy.
- Gopal Krishna Committee recommendation on use on personal & non personal data
- Gulshan Rai Committee for cyber resilience for new age policing

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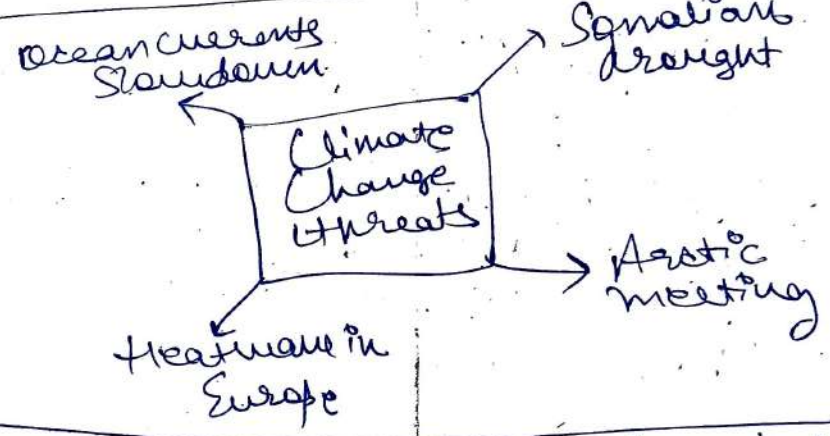
8. How far do you agree with the view that climate change poses a threat to international peace and security.

Climate change is the existential threat for humanity as per UNSC Secretary General it is catastrophic for humanity.




Threat to international peace and security:-

Yes

→ Arctic melting → New scramble → Russia (50% coastline)

→ Mineral & coastline fight → Geopolitics tussle

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↳ Horn of Africa hunger leads to eco-social crisis → instability

↳ Disasters like cyclone – threat to critical information infrastructure

(eg) Fukushima nuclear blast due to tsunami

↳ Climate refugees (vs vis Them phenomena)

No

↳ China's recent claim to add climate change under UNSC jurisdiction was challenged by India.

↳ Regional effects particularly underdeveloped (eg) Mozambique, Kenya

↳ Not a security threat as it is environmental in nature with no common enemy

The way forward is global cooperation to tackle 3Cs – conflict, climate change & coping mechanism

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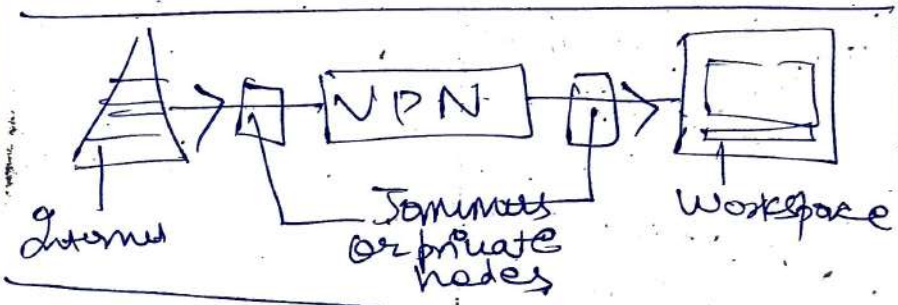
9. What do you understand by a virtual private network? Highlight its advantages and discuss the concerns posed by it.

CERT-In recent guidelines for changes in virtual private network (VPN) for national security has raised debates around the same.




→ VPN is a privately created secured space in digital and online economic space.

↳ It acts as "firewall" to prevent any data breach or hacking of critical information.

Advantages

↳ Ease of doing business particularly

Insurance sector, Telecom, STCS and SAAS service.

↳ Increase cyber security threats like DDOS, botnet, hacking

↳ Protection of CIS (critical information infrastructure)

Challenges / Concerns

↳ Against national security ~~& Investigation~~ agency

↳ Data localisation is not followed

↳ No third party audit to curb any anti-national or illegal activities

The recent guidelines provides checks and balances (Data storage for 3 yrs etc.) The recent cyber files case (Kill switch) offers warning & preventive steps have been taken

13. The discovery of Higgs Boson at the Large Hadron Collider in CERN completed 10 years recently. In this context, discuss the role played by CERN in overall scientific development.

The Higgs boson particle are the subatomic particles that study matter and anti-matter.

Large hadron collider at CERN provide the necessary acceleration to particles for convergence.

Role played by CERN

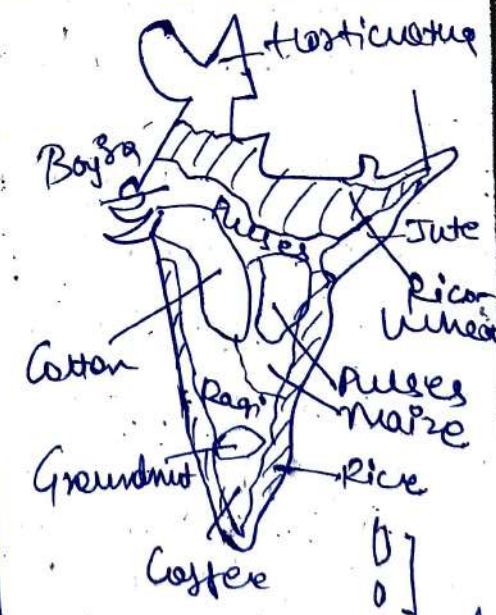
- Study of universe origin (eg) Big bang theory
- Study of blackholes and research of outer space
- Energy and matter relationship

11. Highlighting the factors that affect the cropping pattern in India, discuss the need for modifying it in the context of the emerging agro-ecological concerns.

As per the recent Agricultural Census, the cropping pattern has been distorted in favour of rice-wheat monoculture. The 165 million hectares of cultivable land, around 30% constitute food grains.

Factors affecting

i) Government policies — The MSP regime in favour of wheat procurement.




Cropping Pattern

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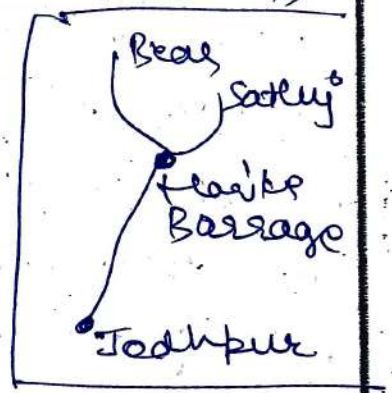
ii) Agro ecological factors

- River floodplain, waterlogged → Rice
- Black soil → Cotton
- Himalayas → Horticulture
- Semi arid → millets

iii) Availability of inputs - It constitute the seed, irrigation, fertiliser etc.

Eg - Indira Gandhi Canal in Rajasthan has led to ↑ rice and wheat at the cost of millets & coarse grains




Indira Gandhi Canal

iv) Institutional factors like credit, land tenure, market (APMC), Kisan Vigyan Kendras (farmers' awareness)

The market dictates the demand, thus supply.

Eg - Rise in wheat in 2022 (export ↑ due to Russia-Ukraine conflict)

However, it has created several issues such as :-

i) High NPK ratio | Ideal - 4:2:1 | Actual - 6.8:4.2:1

ii) Flood irrigation → water intensive → Virtual water trade

iii) micronutrient deficiency (eg) Boron

iv) loss of soil fertility & organic content.

Need for modifying cropping pattern

i) Agro ecology based cultivation
(eg) Bajra in Rajasthan, Ragi in Deccan plateau

ii) "Lab to land" - Agriresearch

iii) "Farmgate to fork" Market driven
High - remunerative prices.
(eg) organic farming (Export)

iv) Use of technology for input use efficiency eg drones, Agristack

Thus, it is crucial for sustainable agriculture, steps like PM-KSY, KVK, Agriculture export policy, Integrated agriculture parks are correct steps.

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12. While the budgetary reforms undertaken by the Central government in recent years have led to better management of government expenditure, there are some issues that still need redressal. Discuss

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The budgetary reforms have led to efficient allocation of funds by the government.

↳ Merging of railway budget with general budget to curb populist measures.

↳ Finance Commission (A-280) guidelines in sharing net proceeds of taxes.

(Eg) Family planning, forest area based demolition

↳ Central sector schemes allocation to state and Panchayats for A-38 (public welfare) (Eg) PM-JAY, PM-FBYet.

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↳ Increase in health expenditure (1.5% of GDP) post COVID pandemic

↳ Increase in capital expenditure - 30L crore (2022) for infrastructure development

National monetisation pipeline (NMP)

PM Gati Shakti

National infrastructure Pipeline (NIP)

↳ Steps to reduce revenue expenditure burden. (Eg) Agnipath scheme (Pension, salary burden)

Issues

↳ low allocation to human health and education (3%) (1.5% GDP).

As per Kasturirangan Committee, it should be ↑ to 6% of GDP

↳ Also, curative > preventive health

↳ low defence expenditure

| | |
|---|---|
| India | $70bn |
| China | $250bn |

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↳ Cess and surcharge not shared with states (Combative federalism)

↳ The GST compensation allocation to states will expire in 2022. But, states are demanding extension

↳ Populist measures (freebies) before election years.

↳ Low expenditure on RND (0.67%)

↳ FRBM Act. laid targets are breached under 'flexible clause'

↳ Unutilised budget for gender specific allocation (Nirbhaya fund)

Redressal

↳ Multi-stakeholder feedback from experts

↳ More investment in capex (eg) optical fibre network

↳ Bridge rural-urban disparity (eg) Bundelkhand expressway

↳ Gender budgeting

Efficient and effective fund allocation will lead to $5 trillion economy.

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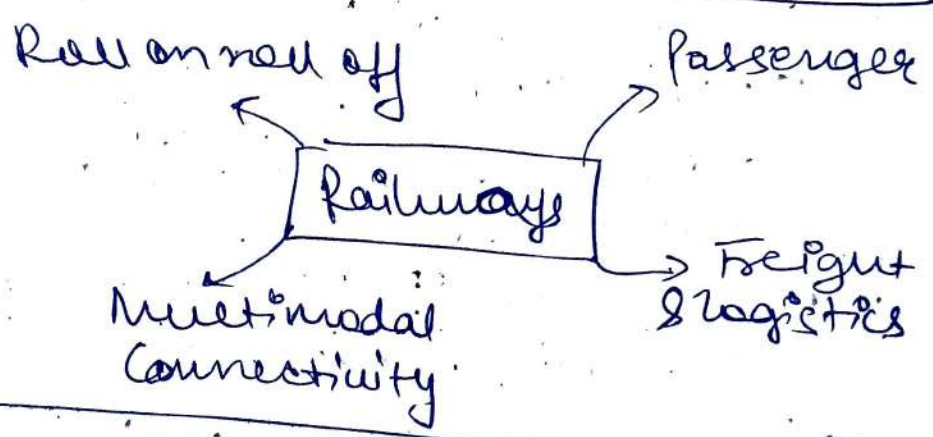
13- For India to create a future ready railway system, it must harness innovation and resource efficiency. Discuss the statement in context of the measures enlisted in the National Rail Plan 2030.

India has 4th largest railway network in the world. 20 million passengers commute daily and provides 10L employment. Thus, railways are truly the growth engine of Indian economy.




Issues concerning railways:-

↳ Operating ratio (₹98 spent for earning ₹100 — low profit)

↳ Safety & wildlife habitat fragmentation

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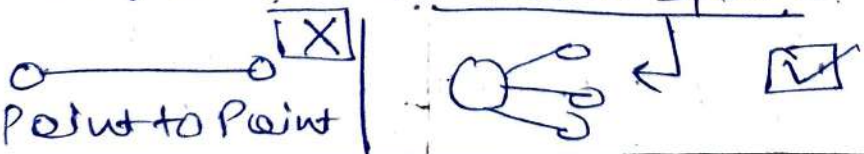
↳ Freight traffic delay
↳ Lack of terminal monetisation
↳ operational inefficiencies
↳ Limited track advancement.

**Future Ready Railway**

⇒ Harness Innovation
- → Data led policy making (Eg) Peak hour rush management
- → Tourism circuits
- → Non-fare revenue – (Eg) Terminal station markets & shops
- → Bibek Debroy → liberalisation
- → Pitroda committee → Modernisation (Eg) Mono rails

⇒ Resource efficiency
- → Human resource – de-siloisation for quick response
- → Funds allocated to capital expenditure (Eg) Vande Bharat express
- → logistics – hub and spoke



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National Rail Plan 2030

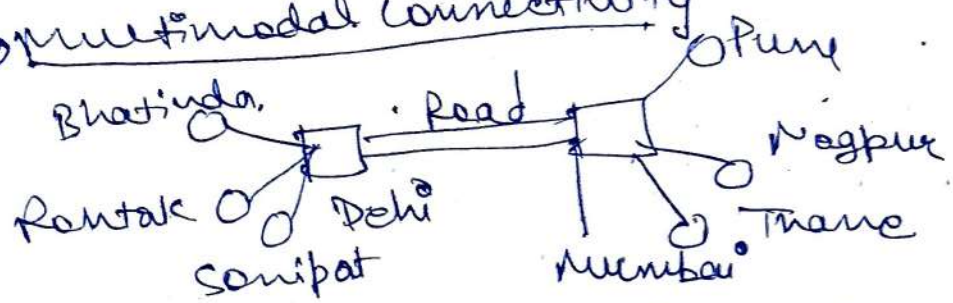
↳ 100% track electrification by 2030

↳ Increasing profits by public private partnership
(eg) Kochi metro

↳ Decongest high density urban areas, (eg) Aarey metro

↳ Railway safety – Sensors, unmanned rail tracks
(eg) 'E-Kavach (Budget 2022)

↳ multimodal connectivity




↳ Increase the share of freight traffic to decongest roads

↳ Improve logistics cost for export competitiveness

Thus, PM-Gati Shakti and Dedicated freight corridor (DFC) are right steps for improving logistics efficiency → Economic growth.

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14. Discuss the significance of technology in agriculture sector. Also, state other challenges in realising its potential to improve agricultural efficiency and increase the income of the farmers.

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Agriculture sector contributes around 18% to GDP but employs around 50% of population. Thus, provides huge scope for technology induction for SMART Agriculture.

Significance

↳ Biotechnology & Nanotechnology
- Nano fertilisers (eg) Liquid urea
- Bioremediation to clean polluted farms
- GM crops (eg) Bt cotton for climate resilience

↳ Use of drones for agro-ecology based cultivation

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↳ use of sensors in irrigation channel based on humidity, temperature

↳ Blockchain for record management.

(eg) Fertiliser subsidy via blockchain

↳ Robotics for feed preparation, milking, cleaning etc. will reduce time poverty.

↳ Torrefaction technology for conversion of stubble & other agriwaste → Biogas

(eg) Tatachar, new green oscars

↳ Artificial intelligence for weather based input on irrigation

↳ India < 17% population
2.4% land

Land scarcity

Vertical farming | Hydro ponics | Aero ponics

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↳ Agrovoltaics farming

eg) broccoli cultivation in South Korea.

Challenges

- ↳ Small and fragmented land holdings (85% farmers have <2 hectares of land) → low capital intensive technology
- ↳ Data privacy and cyber security threats
- ↳ low awareness & digital literacy among farmers
- ↳ Energy intensive technology

Steps such as National Mission on sustainable agriculture (NMSA), NITI Ayog – Agri stack and Nano urea mission are right steps for 2X farmers income (Dalwai Committee)

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15. Discuss the digital transformation in the public distribution system (PDS) in India. Several challenges still remain. Elaborate. Also, suggest measures to address them.

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The public distribution system (PDS) has been the linkage between income and food security.

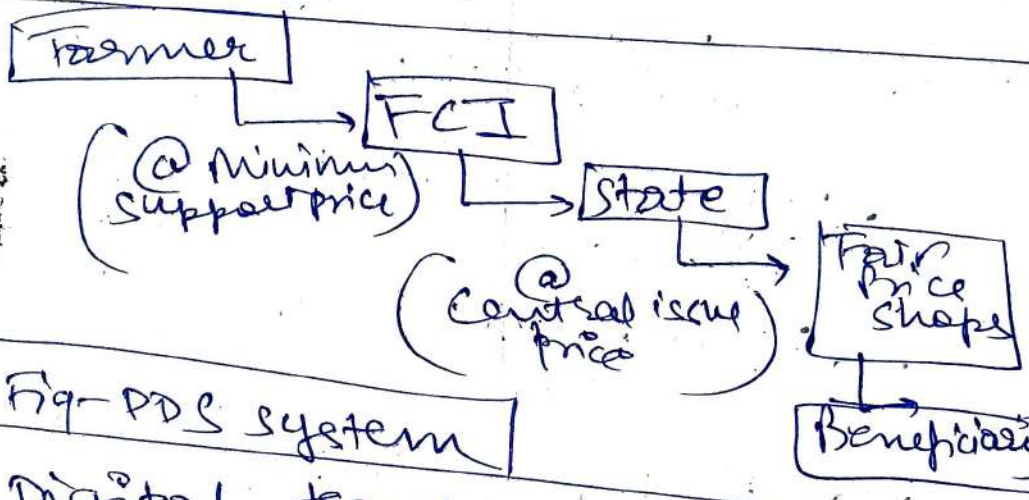


Fig- PDS system

Digital transformation:-

i) Biometric aadhar linked ration card to curb leakages.

ii) e-upajana system for MSP management.

iii) e-NAM for pan India market accessibility.

iv) Direct Benefit transfer (DBT)

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Impact

- Remunerative price to farmers
- Curb corruption (eg) JAM trinity
- Food security - PM-GKY in COVID
- Takehome ration - to ease distribution

Challenges

- Still, low awareness among farmers & BPL beneficiaries
- Buffer stock mastage and leakages.
- Fraud Aadhar & duplication of records
- CAG Report - Data vault is prone to cyber attacks
- No regulation on use of personal and non-personal data.
- Regional disparity - southern & north eastern states neglected
- Data privacy not regulated

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Measures

- Comprehensive legislations to curb cyber attacks (BN Sri Krishna Committee)
- Use of non personal data (Gopal Krishna Committee)
- Bharatnet & optical fibre network to curb digital divide & internet accessibility
- Digital real-time supply chain management.
- NITI Ayog - SMART Agriculture strategy for "agripreneurs"

Thus, the need of the hour is: to inclusive, fair and equitable digital transformation in PDS.

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16 Discuss the various concerns that exist with regard to fuel efficiency regulations for vehicles in India. Also, suggest the measures that can be taken in this regard.

In India, there is high import dependence on fuels (85% crude oil & 50% gas imported). Upon this, fuel inefficiency increases the burden on government & people.

Concerns of fuel efficiency regulation.

↳ The ethanol blending programme targets (E20, E30) are not compatible with older vehicles.

↳ BS-VI norms for diesel vehicles not effectively enforced (+ high maintenance cost)

↳ High traffic in urban areas (Gurgaon, Manesar, Banglore)

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leads to low mileage.

↳ low grade petroleum → low calorific value

↳ CNG leads to emissions and safety concerns

↳ State government - different regulation.

(eg) Ban on 20 yrs old diesel vehicle only in Delhi-NCR

↳ due to difference in tax on ethanol and crude oil

↓

Less incentive on states to promote biofuel

↓

Low tax collection

Measures

→ Hybrid vehicles - Automobile companies tech-upgradation

→ lower price for efficient fuel to incentive customer

→ Infrastructure upgradation

(eg) Industrial corridor

(eg) DFC

(eg) Delhi-Vadodara expressway

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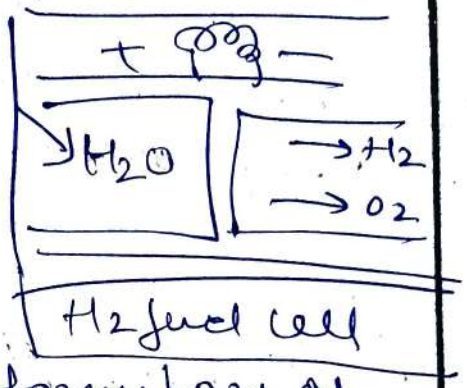
↳ Promotion of ~~1G~~ 2G 3G biofuels powered vehicles.

↳ Hydrogen fuel cell as green alternative




↳ International collaboration
(eg) Germany technology

Thus, fuel efficiency forms part of economic growth and ecology for SDG.

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17. Urban fire is becoming a serious issue in Indian cities. Highlight major causes behind urban fires in India. What steps can be taken to build robust fire resilience in Indian cities.

Urban fires result from multiple factors but there is high vulnerability due to high population density.

(eg) Delhi — 11,200 persons per sq. km

In recent times, various instances like Mundka, Surat urban fires have increased.

Major causes

i) Industrial safety breached

(eg) Automobile, electronics industry prone to fire

ii) Commercial spaces are densely build with no evacuation plan

(eg) Surat coaching region

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iii) Landfill induced fire due to limited counter-measures while waste segregation.

iv) Domino effect on nearby regions with flammable material.

v) Vehicular fires are also common due to rising heatwaves (eg- UK-40°C in 2022)

vi) Limited proactive measures by SDMA.

vii) Training, mockdrills and evacuation plans are not shared with citizens. Also, low awareness.

viii) Safety - fire extinguisher, water tires emergency etc. are not followed.

ix) Unorganised sectors & MSME lack skill & technology for tackle this crisis.

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Steps

NDMA guidelines on urban fires :-

I) Pre - urban fire
- Hazard mapping (eg) Core, periphery regions of city
- Risk reduction strategy
- Early warning systems (eg) sirens, fire sensor
- First aid kits

II) During - urban fire
- Rescue (eg) NDRF, SDRF dissemination
- Relief operations
- Rehabilitation
- Search in premises

III) Post
- Counter strategy
- Right to compensation (eg) Bhopal gas tragedy
- Retrofitting of buildings

Thus, Sendai framework is crucial for preparedness, planning and prepping for risk reduction

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18. Drones in border area present a serious threat for border management in India. Elaborate. Also, discuss the different measures taken to regulate use of drones in India

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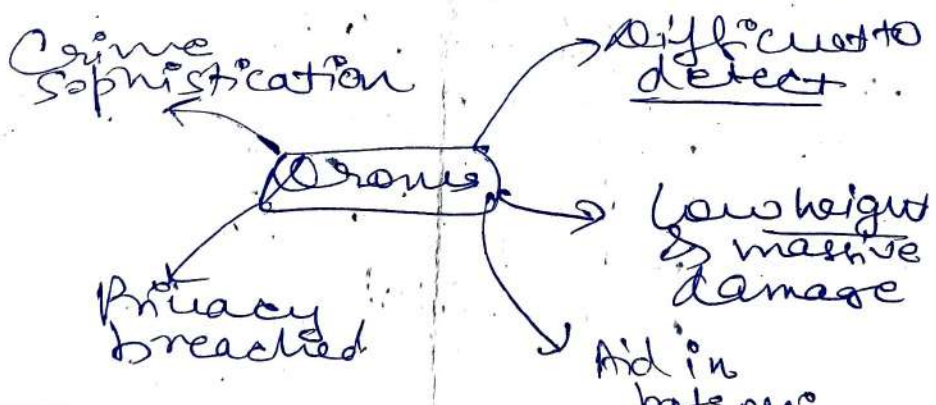
The recent drone attacks at Indo-Pak border provides security threat.




Threat

- Surveillance has become easy
- Tracking activities & monitoring (eg) China's bridge
- GPS spoofing
- Drone missile attack
- New warfare

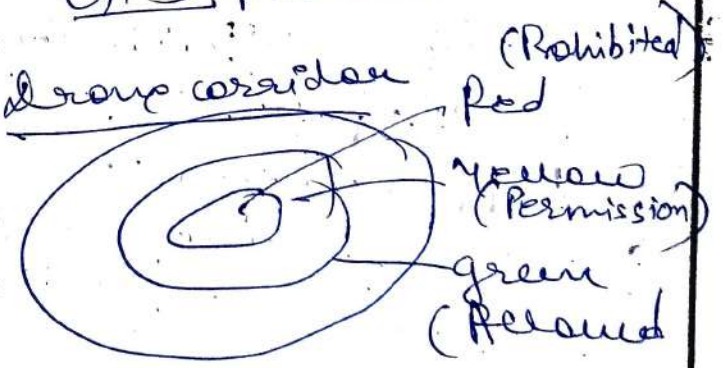
Candidate must not write on margin.



- Illegal smuggling via drones
  (eg) Drugs, arms, Counterfeit currency
- Crime sophistication (eg) Disguised drones

**Measures taken**

- Anti-drone attacks against Pakistan
- Domain awareness
- Defence technology upgradation
- Startup boost
  (eg) Bot Lab Dynamics
- EMS (Electromagnetic) and GPS firewall
- Drone corridor




- License based pilot certification

Cand. must not write on margin.

U.P.S.C.

Candidate must not write on margin.

- Drone certification (BCI) based on weight
  (eg) 250g — Nano drone
- Relaxation for research and startups in gaining License to fly.
- draft drone policy form comprehensive legislation.
- Only skilled, age (25 yrs above) and qualified pilot can fly drones.
  (eg) Himachal Drone School for training

Drones has CAGR = 10%, with $200bn turnover by 2030.
Thus, its potential needs to be tapped not just for smart surveillance but also for economic and environment growth.

U.P.S.C.

19. Despite a global framework to prevent weaponisation of space, it has been increasing in recent times. Discuss. ~~Give~~ Give an account of the impact.

Cand. must not write on margin.

The open sky treaty has been globally agreed framework for preventing weaponisation of space.

The recent Russia-Ukraine conflict and cut out of internet & satellite access to Ukraine led to security issue.

Increasing in recent times

- Military agressiveness in space (eg) China
- Role of private sector and constellation of satellites
- Space: 5th dimension of warfare

U.P.S.C.

Candidate must not write on margin.

- Global monopoly of developed countries
  (eg) Russia, US, Canada.
- Hyper nationalism in global commons capture
- Mineral prospects in space to fuel energy & industrialisation
  (eg) Asteroids & meteorites
- lack of overarching institution (like UN) to regulate activities in space
- Ineffective implementation of global treaty, no punishment in case of violation.
- Satellite based attacks and threat to → Earth observation
  - satellite communication
  - satellite navigation

U.P.S.C.

Cano. must no write on margin.

Impact

- Space debris
  (eg) Mission Shakti (ASAT) has caused around 200 million debris particles (NASA report)
- Lack of level playing field for small nations like Ukraine
- Increasing privatisation
  (eg) Elon Musk's Starlink, Jeff Bezos etc.
- Call for indigenisation to curb imports
  (eg) NAVIC in India.
- Falling rockets, missiles parts on Earth → Physical damage

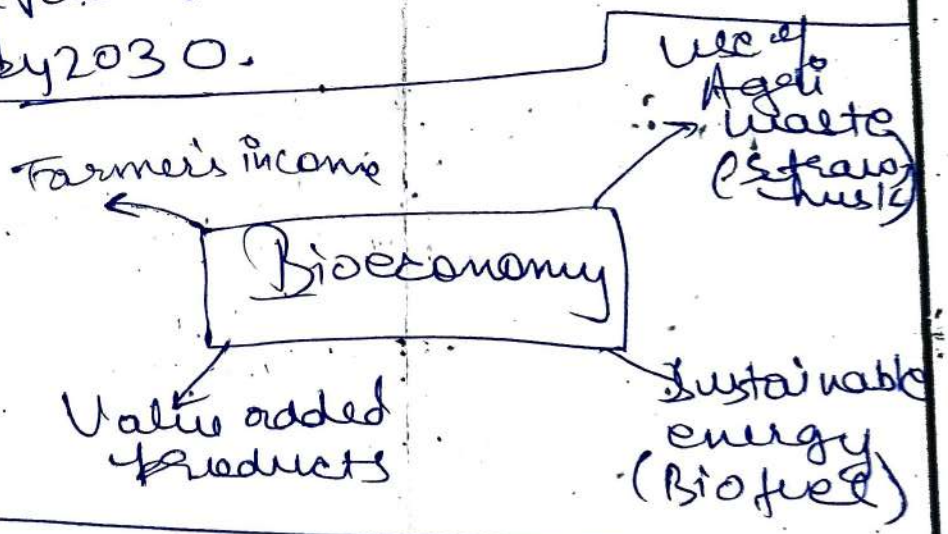
The need of the hour is to have institutional and policy framework to avert tragedy of commons (space — common property resource)

U.P.S.C.

Candidate must not write on margin.

20. What do you understand by a bio-economy? Highlight the role that the National Biotechnology development strategy 2021-25 can play in creating a robust bioeconomy in India.

As per Bioeconomy report of India, it has been valued at $80 bn in 2022. It is expected to reach $300 bn by 2030.




It includes conversion of biological products, and agri-waste (rotten potato, broken seeds) to value added products.

U.P.S.C.

Cana. must no write on margin.

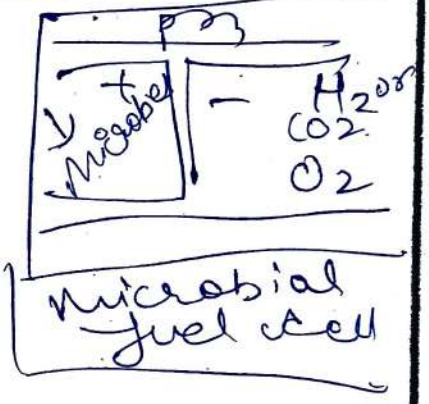
# National biotechnology development strategy, 2021-25

↳ 3G biofuel production

It involves use of algae and genetically modified crops.

↳ Microbial fuel cell

↳ Bio-catalyst (Nobel Prize 2021) for fasting the decomposition




↳ Bio-micelles for waste management.

↳ Around 25% of food is wasted in India, biotechnology can be used for energy conversion

↳ R&D, and skills dissemination for human resource development

U.P.S.C.

Candidate must not write on margin.

↳ BIRAC as institutional safeguard to regulate.

Impact

- Job creation
- low fossil fuel emission
- NDC targets
- Curb distress Rural to urban migration.
- 2X farmers income (Dalwai)
- Decentralised energy.
- Energy security

Certain challenges like supply crunch & transport issues.

(eg) used cooking oil (2G biofuel) difficult to collect & transport.

It has huge potential for energy independence! PM Modi call for 'urja shakti' & Kisan's growth.

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## सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे** | अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Time Allowed:* ***Three Hours*** | *Maximum Marks:* ***250***

### सामान्य अनुदेश

*इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।*

*रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।*

*पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।*

### General Instructions

*This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.*

*For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.*

*On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.*

**(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)**

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1091495

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : DEEPTI ROHILLA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26.08.23

# सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
# GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

GURUGRAM

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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| | महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश<br>**उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।** | **Important Instructions**<br>**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.** |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | (क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।<br>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो। | (a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.<br>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet |
| 2 | अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो। | Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer. |
| 3 | परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें। | Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner. |
| 4 | उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है। | Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated. |
| 5 | उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है। | Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc. |
| 6 | प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें। | Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers. |
| 7 | प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा। | Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated. |
| 8 | यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है। | If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued. |

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|---|---|
| परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर<br>Signature of Examiner(s) | |

**प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))**

| प्रश्न सं.<br>Q. No. | अंक<br>Marks | | प्रश्न सं.<br>Q. No. | अंक<br>Marks | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | 11 | | |
| 2 | | | 12 | | |
| 3 | | | 13 | | |
| 4 | | | 14 | | |
| 5 | | | 15 | | |
| 6 | | | 16 | | |
| 7 | | | 17 | | |
| 8 | | | 18 | | |
| 9 | | | 19 | | |
| 10 | | | 20 | | |
| उप-योग (A)<br>Subtotal (A) | | | उप-योग (B)<br>Subtotal (B) | | |
| सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | | | | | |

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## सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

| | |
|---|---|
| निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे<br>Time Allowed: **Three** Hours | अधिकतम अंक: **250**<br>Maximum Marks: **250** |

### प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

***कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:***

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

*सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।*

*प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।*

*प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।*

***प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।***

*प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।*

*प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।*

### QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

***Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.***

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

*All questions are compulsory.*

*The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.*

*Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.*

***Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.***

*Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.*

*Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.*

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# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

**Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**

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1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The traditional theatre forms reflect the culmination of art, music, drama, painting, tradition etc. that influences both individual and societal elements.

Ideals and emotions of society :-

↳ Reflect the religious sentiments and stories via plays

(eg) Ramayan, Mahabharat depicted via Ramleela in Varanasi

↳ Reflect the ethical values of morality and the spirit of commonality

(eg) Sita' as ideal woman

↳ Reflect the diversity and spirit of tolerance

(eg) Ardhanareshwar performed by transgender

↳ Also reflect the supernatural and the

elements of life beyond earth

(eg) Bhootakala in Karnataka.

↳ In regional language, to promote the social capital, community wellbeing and quality of life

(eg) Tamil folk dance in Guntur district.

Individuals role in community

↳ Role in preparation of the ceremonies

(eg) Farmer's role in providing farm harvest for community gathering

↳ Role of priests, women, children in keeping the culture alive

(eg) Durga Puja Pandal by Bengalis in Delhi (Migrant culture)

↳ Participation in music, dance playing.

(eg) Theyyam in Kerala

Thus, there is need to preserve the cultural heritage of the theatre art form for "Panch Pran" philosophy of having pride in our heritage.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sanchi Stupa is the depiction of Buddhist art and architecture. It lies in Odisha and was a UNESCO World Heritage Site

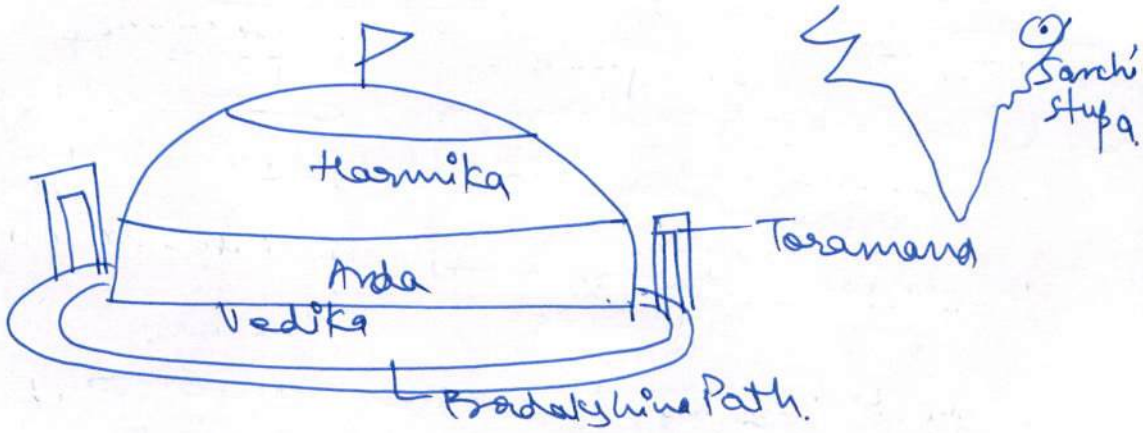


Fig- Sanchi Stupa

Historical and Architectural significance

↳ Stupa art form with rounded shape showing connection with the universe.

↳ Artefacts of Buddhist monks is buried showing the respect to the great saints.

↳ Jataka and Avadana stories depicted on walls of stupa

↳ City life, depiction on Sanchi Stupa captures the historical significance in reconstruction of history

↳ Intricately designed toramas at North, South, East, West direction

Inspiration for future architecture.

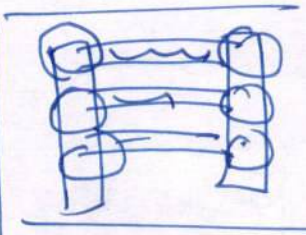

Fig Toramana

↳ Design for stupa and its elements like anda, harmika inspired other stupas as well (eg) Dhamek stupa Nalanda stupa

↳ Inspired the depiction of stories on wall in other traditions as well (eg) Ramayan story on Lepakshi temple.

↳ Jain temple took inspiration from the intricate designe of stupa.

↳ Promoted royal patronage to the architecture

Thus, ASI (Archeological Survey of India) should preserve conserve and promote the rich heritage for Article 49.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhagat Singh was a pioneer of revolutionary ideology, means, methods that took paradigm shift in India's freedom struggle from earlier moderate and extremists.

Revolutionary ideology and goals of revolution

↳ Focused on direct confrontation with the colonial regime

↳ Against the political mendicancy and the idea of petition of moderates

↳ Included a sense of urgency in attaining freedom struggle

↳ Murder, dacoity, loot and attacks on symbol of British dominance inspired many

(eg Sardar Udham Singh murdered British official

↳ Writer of many books like 'Why I am an atheist' and others with B. Vohra.

↳ Propounded the ideas of equality, justice and self reliance.

↳ Inspired by Lala Lajpat Rai, Lalchand Yalak & others of Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha

Forms of revolutionary struggle

↳ Conspiracy and attacks via bombing
(eg) Delhi conspiracy on passing of Trade union Act

↳ Youth mobilisation & individual action

↳ Use of violent means and methods to attack British symbols
(eg) Railway loot, attack on Parliament.

Later, he propounded the idea of individual action along with community welfare like education, participation and social capital in later part of his life

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Meiji restoration refers to the inflection point in Japan's geopolitical history that led to culmination of force towards anti-colonial regime.

Factors that led to Meiji restoration

- Exploitation by colonial, western powers
- Threat to japanese culture and rise of patriotism to counter attacks
- Economic overhaul for welfare of people was much needed.
- Able commanders and military prowess to rise for nationalist ideals.
- Geopolitical factors in power struggle politics and showcasing external influence.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

## Significance for Japan

- Economic
  - Push to industrialisation
  - Rist of colonial powers and goals of Japan over other territories for raw material / Market.

- Politico-administrative
  - Policy making based on national development.
  - Spirit of nationalism fostered
  - Administrative structure aided 'systems' of ~~Democracy~~ in Japan.

- External
  - The Japanese economy remained immune to the external threats (eg) Great economic depression.
  - Exports rose based on reverse engineering

Thus, it was the crucial point for multi-sectoral development of Japan

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 1 of the Indian Constitution highlights 'India, that is Bharat' as the underlying current of common beliefs, ideas, history etc.

**Basis of India as a nation**

↳ Shared historical experience and the freedom struggle participation by entire nation

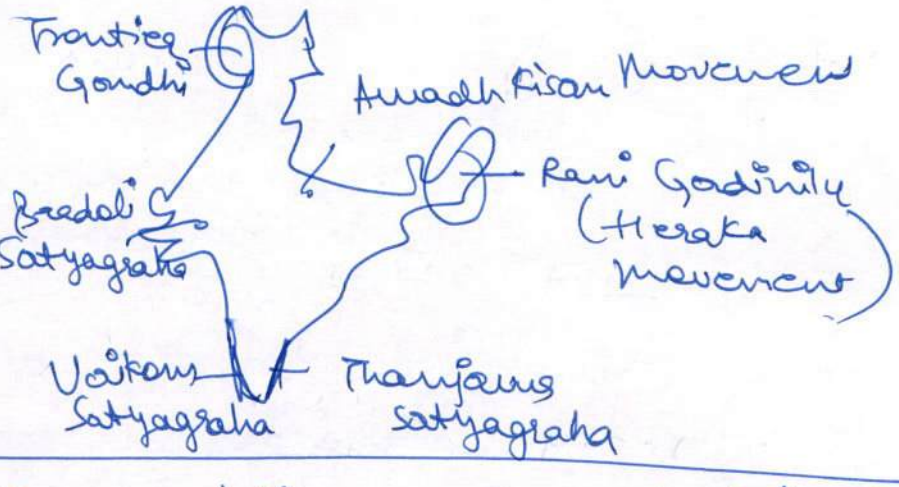


Fig – Shared history against colonial regime

↳ 'Constitution' applies to entire nation without discrimination or privilege.

↳ Economic trade within nation propounded the feeling of shared prosperity
(eg) Punjab rice to Karnataka

↳ Socio-cultural traditions and practices
(eg) Diwali, Eid

↳ Perception of Indians as 'one' and the respect to institutions established by law.

## Threats to concept of nationhood.

↳ Communalism, regionalism and linguistic chauvinism as threat to identity as one

↳ Rising cases of terrorism, militancy
(eg) Yangtse, Tawang

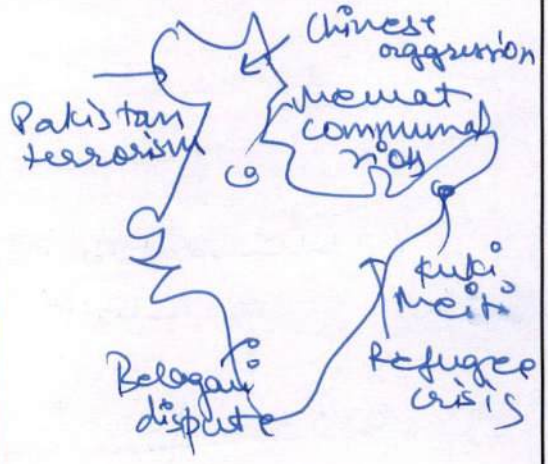


Fig- Threats

↳ Rising mistrust, strikes
(eg) Ladakh demand for 6th schedule

↳ Insurgency ← North East, Jammu & Kashmir, left wing extremism

'Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat' should be the guiding light in the current Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's pharmaceutical industry is the largest generic drug manufacturer with rising exports to developing nations.

Factors

1) Labour - skilled talent pool, medical colleges

2) Private sector participation - Serum Institute

3) Raw material sourcing - India UK, APIs, SKMs from China

4) Policy - Subsidy scheme, SEZ for pharma hubs
- Department of biotechnology (DBT), BIRAC scheme as coordinator

5) Energy availability
- Centres like Mumbai, Pune have energy infrastructure

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6) Transport & Export
- Temperature regulated Containers
- Export to countries like Bangladesh, Africa.

7) Market linkages - forward & backward

## Significance

1.) India's economy
- Employment to many semi skilled workers
- Rise of ancillary industries
- Export - forex reserves
- Medical tourism positively impacted

2) India's health
- Medicine availability amidst rising disease @ 3% diarrheal disease
- Basic needs & reduction in mortality
- Affordability of drugs (Generic)

Katreck Committee recommendations to be followed for pharma revamp.

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The 5700 km out of 7517 km of the coastline is vulnerable to the tropical cyclone. Recently, cyclone Biparjoy hit the Gujarat coast.

Bay of Bengal - More prone.

1) Nature of coastline - semi closed type, prevents effective mixing with cold current

2) Salinity gradient between coastal and central region of the Bay leads to formation.

3) Conductional heating from landforms

4) Arabian Sea recieves some cold waters from Mascarene region, Somalia current.

Pre - Cyclones

Reasons for decrease in frequency:-

↳ Climate change influences the temperature gradient that slows its movement

↳ Monsoon trough changes the cyclone path to pre or post monsoon phase

↳ Role of jet stream and subduction prevents convection of currents

↳ Interaction of currents from Pacific Ocean (Kuroshio current) deter cyclone formation.

↳ Monsoon clouds picks up the low pressure depressions and deter the eye formation.

Recent trends → Fujiwhara effect

→ Intensity of cyclone ↑
(eg Extremely severe cyclonestorm

Need for disaster resilience based on Sendai framework.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Volcanoes refers to the region of plate boundaries affected by upwelling of lava that leads to landform changes

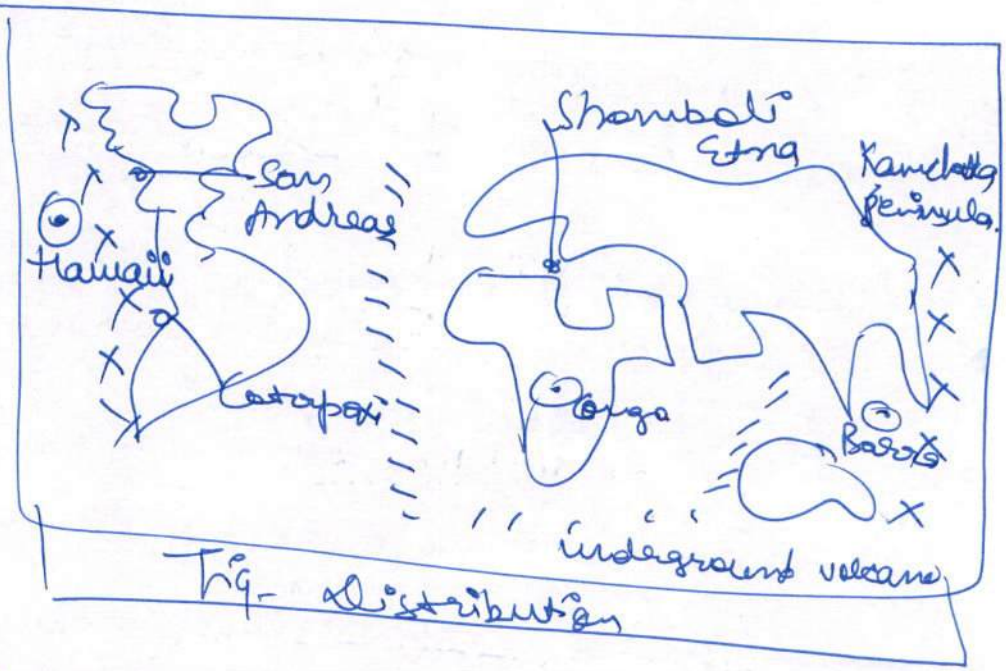

Fig- distribution

Recently, Volcano eruption at Hawaii (Mauna Loa) lead to changes in the local ecology.

Destruction
- Mushroom cloud filled with $CO_2$, $O_3$, $H_2S$ gases
- Fumaroles & steam

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Wildfires due to volcano
- Threat to infrastructure like powerlines
- Loss of livelihood & life if the eruption is sudden → Tsunami (Hunga Tonga)

Critical for existence of human life.

- Global cooling
  - Rise of hygroscopic nuclei from volcano
- Black soil - volcanic - high fertility (Philippines)
- Alters the ocean bottom topography
- Prevent sudden release of earthquake → Volcano acts as venting mechanism for earthquake
- Crust → Cratons & Shield formation (Eg Guinea Shield for crustal formation)
- Minerals (granite, gneiss) Deccan Plateau

Thus, volcano geological study to be promoted for effective management & DRR

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Regionalism refers to the chauvinistic tendencies attached to a specific region due to limited interaction or social exclusion

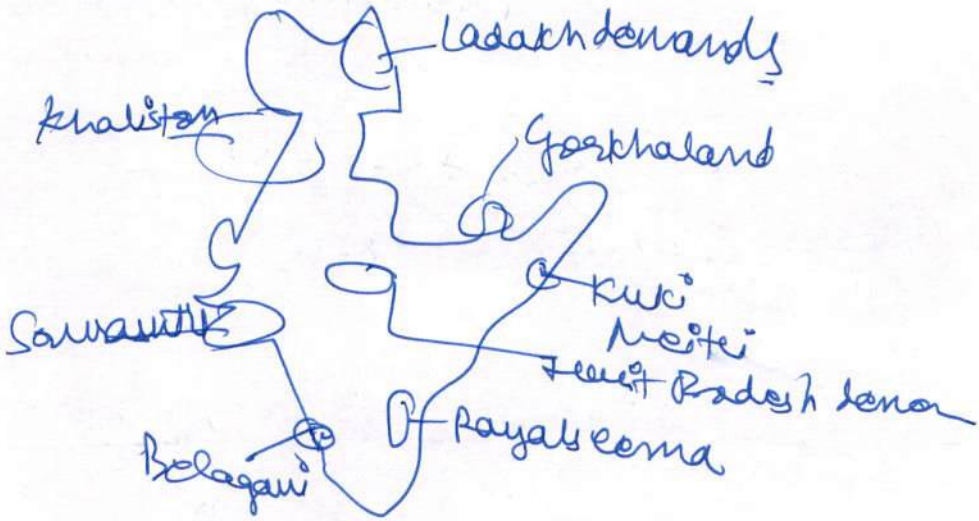


Fig- Regionalism

**Existence of relative deprivation.**

1) Economic deprivation
- The formation of states like Jharkhand, Chattisgarh for economic opportunities
- Unbalanced-skewed growth eg western & Eastern UP

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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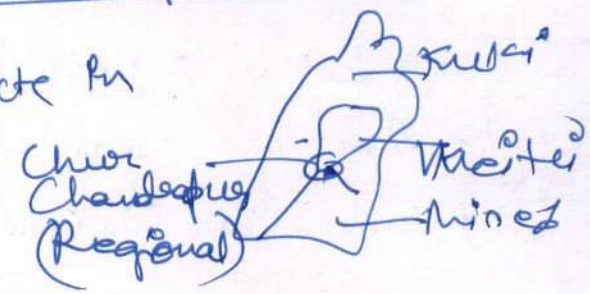
2.) Social deprivation
- The divided community building exercises leading to US v/s them phenomena

Tribal conflicts in Manipur




3.) Psychological isolation
- Feeling of diversity, lack of unity

4.) Administrative deprivation
- Lack of decentralized power devolution
- Overcentralized
  (eg) Azad Kashmir demand

5.) Others
- geographical divides
  (eg) Vidarbha - Marathwada
  Konkan.
- Historical — Policy of exclusion of backward areas

Trickle down effect of growth and social cohesion is crucial for national integration (Panch Ram)

**10.** यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The goal of education of all' takes inspiration from the New education policy for SDG 4.

Rising cases of bullying

↳ dalit discrimination needs redressal
(eg IIT Bombay suicide

↳ ragging of people with different sexual orientation
(eg) LGBT students facing discrimination

↳ School violence based on identity and religious politics
(eg) recent school fight among Hindu-Muslims

↳ Ineffective school administration in curbing ragging.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ Mental health challenges among students

Needs to be addressed

- ↳ formation of anti ragging cell
- ↳ formation of gender sensitization committee
- ↳ Building teamwork and workshops (eg SUPW - socially useful productive work)
- ↳ Socio-psychological help (eg) School counselling
- ↳ Happiness curriculum & ethical value inculcation (eg) Dreams model

It is crucial for reaping the benefit of demographic dividend & inclusive education

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ahom kingdom was the great kingdom in the North East that preserved its cultural and historical identity with the rising external threats and aggression.

Role played in shaping identity of North East India :-

↳ Protection from external wars and foreign invasion.

Big spatial spread

eg Lachit Borphukan war against Aurangzeb

↳ Tough battles for preservation of cultural identity and self-determination

eg Battle of Saraighat

↳ Shared cultural traditions with other parts of North East

eg Garkhaland and Ahom kingdom marital alliance

↳ Royal patronage to unique traditions of North East that helped local artisans
(eg Tasar silk' textile

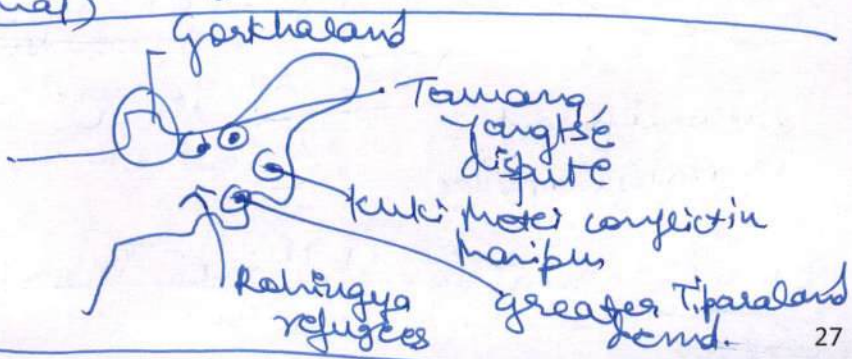
↳ promoted cultural acculturation as mongoloid race and thereby fostering social capital.
(eg Hinduism and Buddhism shared growth in the region.

↳ promoted unique dress, music, dance, paintings, food of Ahom kingdom to other parts.
(eg 'Bihu' in Assam, Sattiya dance

## Legacy in contemporary times

↳ Idea of common brotherhood and shared peace, prosperity security amidst rising threats (internal & external)

Fig - Contemporary times threats



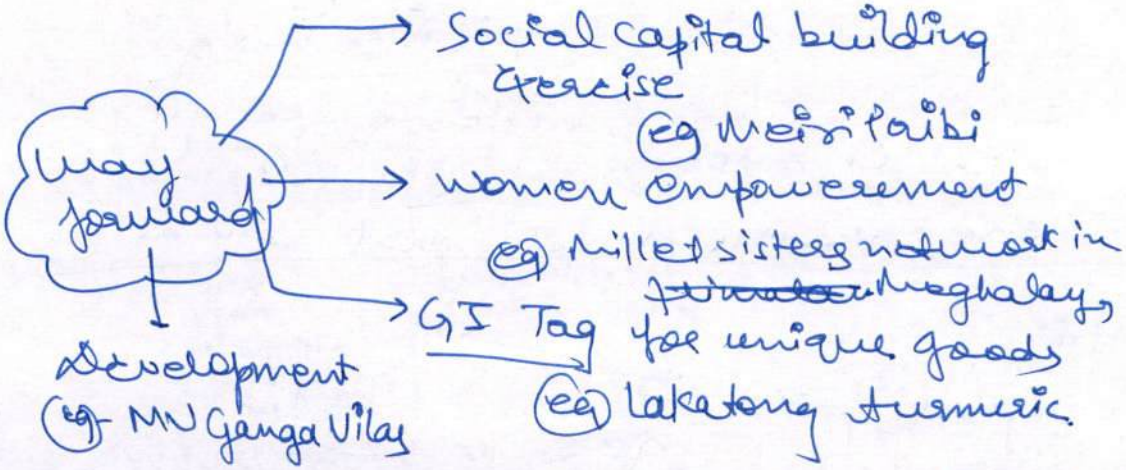

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ Idea of self-determination and strong army for border security
(eg) CIBMS with Bangladesh

↳ Tribal integration across region for cultural intermixing
(eg) Free movement regime @ 16 km with Myanmar

↳ Socio-psychological isolation to be curbed with pride in unique social, linguistic traits
(eg) Bezbaruah Committee

↳ Respect to women and protection of honour & dignity by the kings of Ahom kingdom
↳ Relevant in Manipur's sexual harassment cases




It is crucial for Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat and inclusive growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Indian capitalist class represented rich industrialist, businessmen and traders that geared for freedom struggle in the later part of the 1940s.

Remained Ambivalent
- → Believed in British sense of justice
- → Not concerned with workers' rights (eg Ahmedabad Mill workers strike)
- → urban bias
- → Elitism
- → Influenced by racial superiority of Britishers

With emergence of Gandhian era in the freedom struggle and the rising economic loss due to world wars their participation increased.

## Varying position of Indian Capitalist class :-

↳ Distant and indifferent to the cause of peasants and tribals in the initial phase.

↳ Contribution to India's freedom struggle by sponsoring the activities

(eg) Birla contribution in Wardha Ashram

↳ Collective opposition to the colonial regime

(eg) Anusuya Sarabhai and Gandhi in mill workers rightful share of bonus

↳ Social development and constructive programmes

(eg) SEWA foundation for women development

↳ Sponsoring in the Indian national Congress funds for mass mobilisation.

↳ Industrial hubs and domestic production – Alternative to British goods

(eg) Jamshedji Tata

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ Business class participation increased in the Quit India movement.

↳ The threat of communist, labour strikes and declining production aided in participation of freedom struggle for shared prosperity.

↳ Competition from foreign goods and picketing, burning of British goods favoured their development.

Shortcoming
- ↳ Urban bias
- ↳ Industrial bias
- ↳ Limited participation
- ↳ Collusion with Britishers by some traders

Thus, their role is crucial along with working class participation (AITUC formation) in anti-colonial regime.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Press' evolved with the colonial push for publishing. It started with Bengal Gazette as English newspaper and later spread to regional languages.

Evolution of the press

↳ British push for publishing english content showcasing racial superiority and white man's burden.

↳ Moderates published the contents related to press, petition and their methods via press.

(eg) Dadabhai Naroji – Rast Goftar
P. C. Mehta – Bombay times

↳ Foreigners push for spreading literacy and international ideas and ideology

(eg – Annie Besant, Henry Derozio (Newspapers Clubs)

↳ Extremist publishing content for mass mobilisation and call for revolt (eg Lala Lajpat Rai in Punjab newspapers

↳ 'Regional newspapers' started by Indians in Tamil, telugu, Hindi and involvement of mass (eg) Subramanya Bharthi

↳ Independent India
- Freedom of press (Article 19)
- Establishment of Press Council of India (PCI)

↳ Post globalisation era
- Rise of foreign newspapers, magazines
- Independent media house (eg House of Bombay

**Repressive policies of British**

↳ Curbs on newspaper by passing the Newspaper Act (Gagging Act)

↳ Compulsory registration, fine and penalty in case of publishing anti-British content
(eg) Amrit Bazaar Patrika banned

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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↳ Review of the content published in regional newspapers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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## Impact on India's freedom struggle.

↳ Initial phase (Moderates): Rise in awareness about repressive policies of British

↳ Rising anti colonial sentiments and call for revolt (Extremist phase)

↳ Involvement of farmers, students and workers in freedom struggle in the later phases

↳ Non Cooperation Movement 1920 and the spread of Gandhian ideas → Mass participation

↳ Civil disobedience Movement (CDM), 1930 and spread of methods of revolt

↳ Quit India movement - Press played role in building collective opposition and socio-psychological capital building

It is the 4th pillar of democracy and thus creation of National Broadcasting Trust (Verghese Committee) to be the way forward

14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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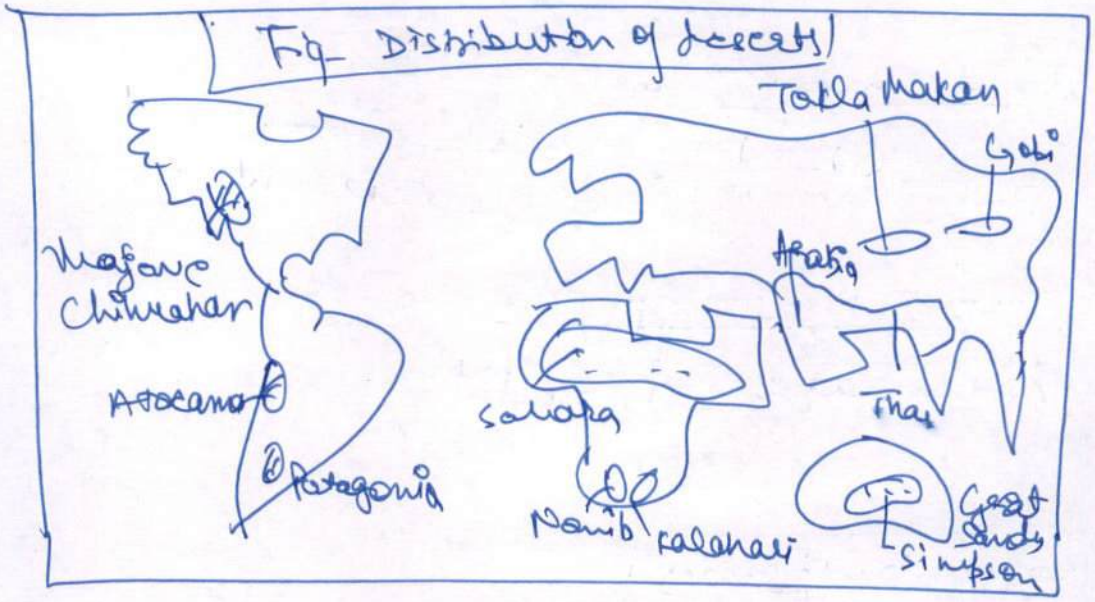
Deserts are formed in the areas where evaporanspiration exceeds precipitation. There are 2 types of deserts
→ Cold desert (eg) Ladakh
→ Hot desert (eg) Sahara

Fig- Distribution of deserts



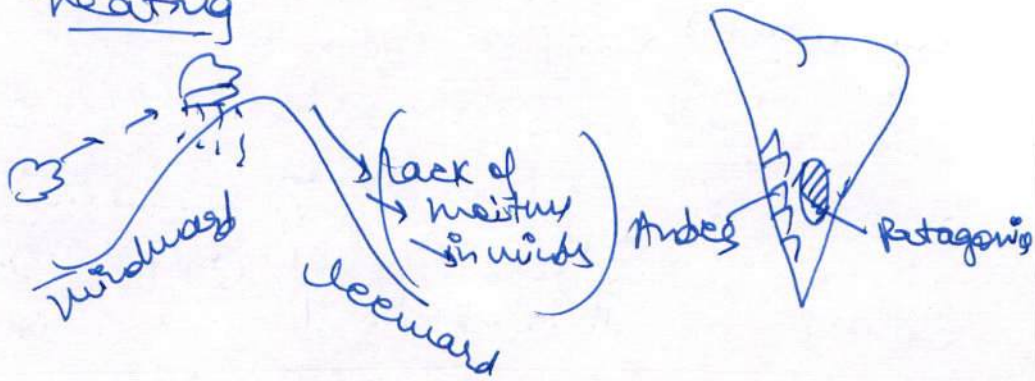

Factors behind formation:-

↳ High temperature due to tropical location that leads to loss of moisture & vegetative growth
(eg) Sahara desert in Mali, Morocco, Mauritania.

↳ Continentality and lack of moisture

Exchange with the ocean currents
(eg Takla Makan desert in Asia)

↳ Orographic barrier and adiabatic heating




↳ Cold current in the vicinity
(eg Namib coastal desert and Benguela current

↳ Subtropical high pressure belt that discourages precipitation
(eg Gobi desert

Major landforms

↳ Erosional landforms → Sandblasting, Ablation, wind action

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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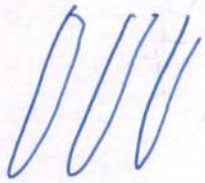
↳ Scanty vegetation - cactus, Khejri trees and formation of nebkha

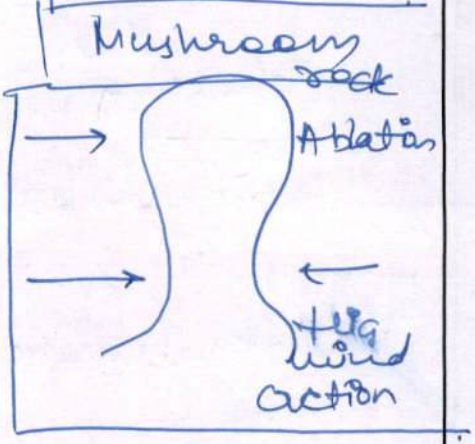
↳ Depositional features

Sand dunes



Seif

Barchans




↳ Seasonal rivers and alluvion deposits

(eg) Luni river

However, the landforms changes with rising desertification where the agent of erosion erode rapidly and causes landform changes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mountains are the highland topography formed either via folding (Himalaya) faulting (Vindhya, Satpura) or transform plates (San Andreas fault, USA).

Vulnerable to the impact of climate change:-

↳ Cloudburst, short duration and high intensity rainfall
(eg) Kullu landslide & flood

↳ Glacial melting and cases of Gangelifuction, frost heaving, avalanches, GLOF (glacial lake outburst flood) (eg) Chamoli, Dhauliganga flood

↳ Tropical cyclone along the coastal mountain – threat to biodiversity
(eg) Cyclone Tauktae near Western Ghats

↳ Riverine flood due to high rainfall and disruptions in western disturbance, jet stream atmospheric instability

(eg) Himalayan river flooding

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Impact of anthropogenic intervention.

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↳ Land subsidence near Joshimath due to blasting and unscientific construction.

↳ Deforestation leading to loss of vegetation (roots hold on to water) (eg) Sahyadri deforestation

↳ Slope modification - cutting of slopes, debris removal, illegal mining

(Eg) Aravali stone crushing

↳ Infrastructural growth, excessive tourism (Char Dham Project) a threat to carrying capacity of the mountains.

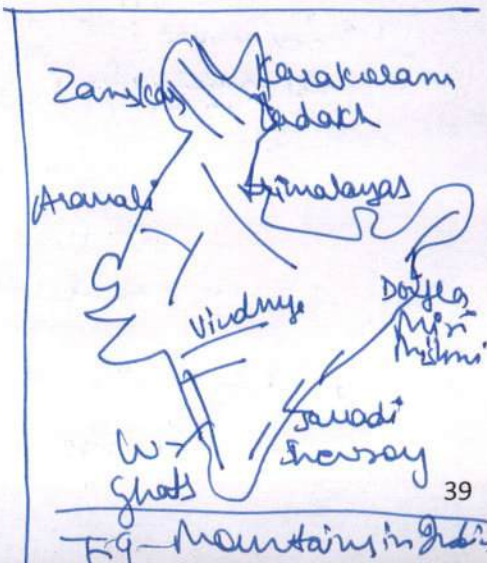


Fig - Mountains in India

Initiatives taken

↳ National mission for sustainable Himalayas for

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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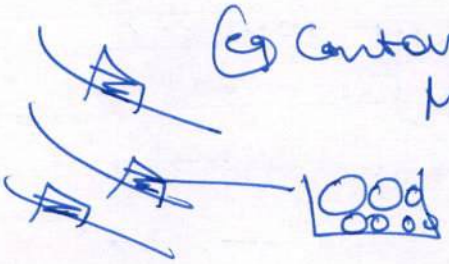
protection of ecosystem services.

↳ Environment impact assessment (EIA) by any project developer

↳ Decentralised natural resource management (NRM)

(eg) Contour soak pits in Mizoram, Serchip district



↳ Payment for ecosystem services (eg) Porlampur model of conservation

↳ Committee for evidence based policy making — Chopra, Mishra Committee.

↳ Tribal involvement in sustainable management (eg) Sikkim organic farming

Challenges

- Top down approach (eg) amendment to forest conservation Act, 1980
- Silt ation in dams (eg) Bhakra Nangal
- Hazards like earthquake, floods, cloudburst, fire (IPCC)
- Use of large scale disruptive technology (eg) Hydraulic fracking

Need for mix of eccentric and technocentric measures for mountain ecology conservation



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16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

(1) (2) (3)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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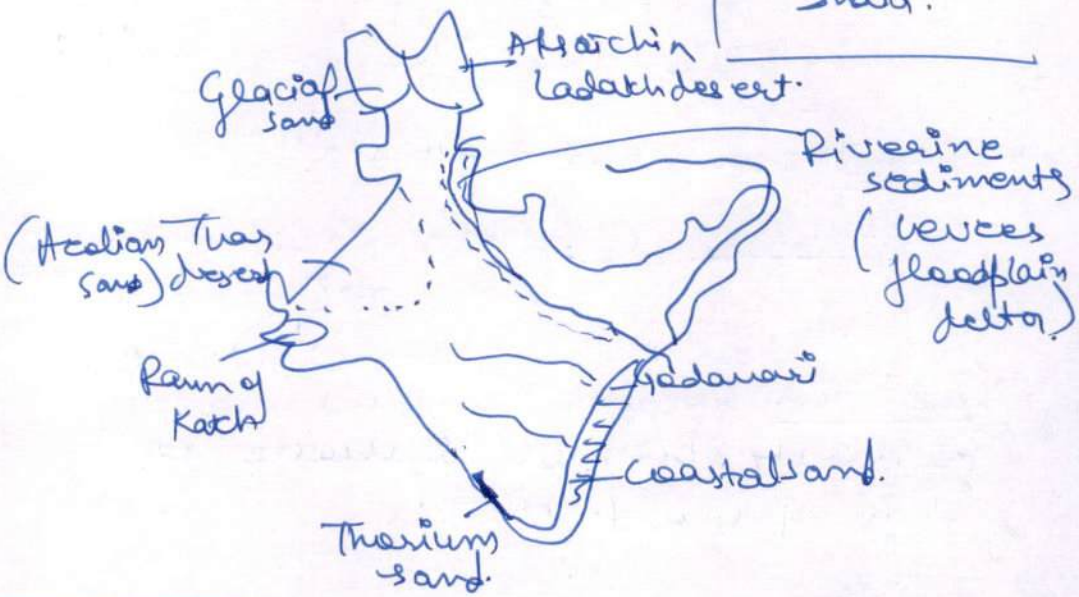
Sand resource is the result of weathering of rocks, erosion, transportation and deposition which holds importance due to ecosystem services.

Fig Sand Resources of India.




Reasons for unsustainable management:-

↳ Illegal sand mining due to corruption and corporate-bureaucratic nexus
(eg- Yamuna sand mafia)

↳ lack of scientific management of the

Floodplains and illegal encroachment leading to loss of fertile, alluvial soil

↳ Agriculture – Excessive fertiliser usage and formation of saline-alkaline soil (Eg) Haryana usara soil

a) Punjab NPK ratio – 30:8:1
Ideal — 4:2:1
b) Stubble burning

↳ Industrial – waste dumping, landfills and leaching of pollutants
(Eg) Okhla, Bhalswa, landfills

↳ Projects without EIA in Himalayan ecosystem (eg) Manipur railway project
↓ soil erosion
↓ landslide

↳ Pollution due to household waste, e-waste, biomedical waste etc ⇒ loss of soil fertility

**Impact**

1.) loss of soil fertility

2.) Decrease in agricultural production due to loss of micronutrients

3.) Soil toxicity impacting health of species — earthworm, snails

4.) Hazards like flood due to excessive

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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sedimentation and outburst of the river discharge.

5.) Urban floods due to concretisation over fallow land, wetland soil-
eg Gurugram flooding

6.) Policy failure & rise of mafias → Criminal activities like
eg Nuh DCP killed by Mafia.

7.) Ground water pollution — Arsenic, fluoride & diseases like blackfoot

Remedial measures

1.) Great green wall in India from Panipat to Porbandar

2.) Curb on sand mining (illegal) by EIA and police verification.

3.) Government protection and utilisation of sand minerals eg Thorium mining in Kerala.

4.) Agro forestry, Urban forestry
eg - OECN status (IUCN) - Aravali Biodiversity Park to curb land/sand scarification

There is need for sustainable land management for SDG15.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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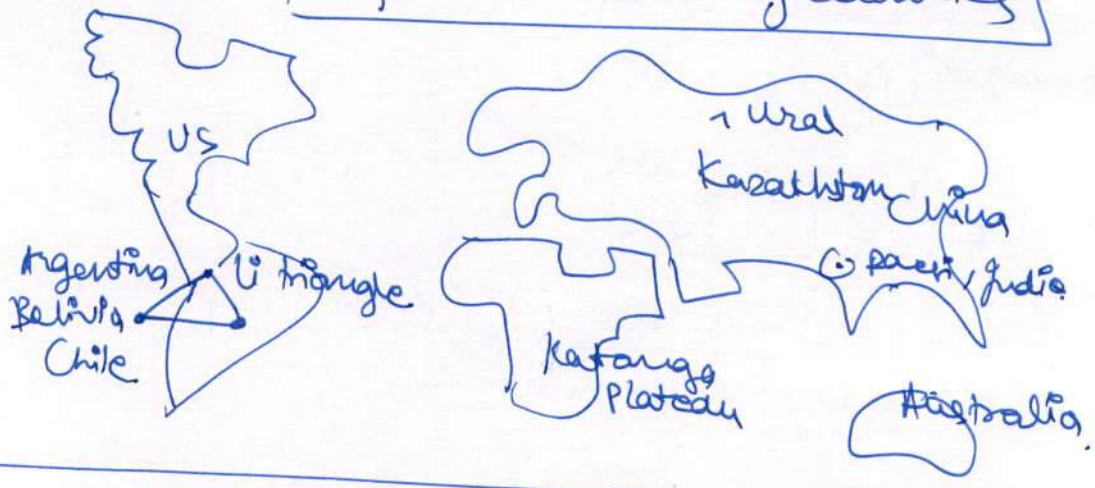
Lithium is the 'white gold' of current times of digitisation and renewable energy production (EV batteries). Recently, lithium has been discovered in the Reasi district of Jammu & Kashmir (5.9 million tonne)

Fig- Lithium Producing Countries




↳ The majority of the production happens in China, Australia and the Latin American countries (Antofagasta, Chiquitamato mines)

↳ The African plateau also has lithium mines near Congo

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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## Geopolitical Aspects

↳ Concentration of lithium in few countries such as China creates import dependency.

↳ The processing of lithium is energy, capital and technology intensive process → North-South divide.

↳ weaponisation of supply chain of lithium with rising trade protectionism

↳ Friendshoring in case of supply and trade
(Eg India – Australia Critical mineral agreement (CMA))

↳ Digital revolution and green growth depends on lithium (raw material) for major industries. It lead to B2B cooperation in mineral prospecting
(Eg Vedanta deals)

## Environment Implication

↳ Highly water intensive mining process

↳ Lithium found in fragile ecosystem like mountain → Threat to flora, fauna

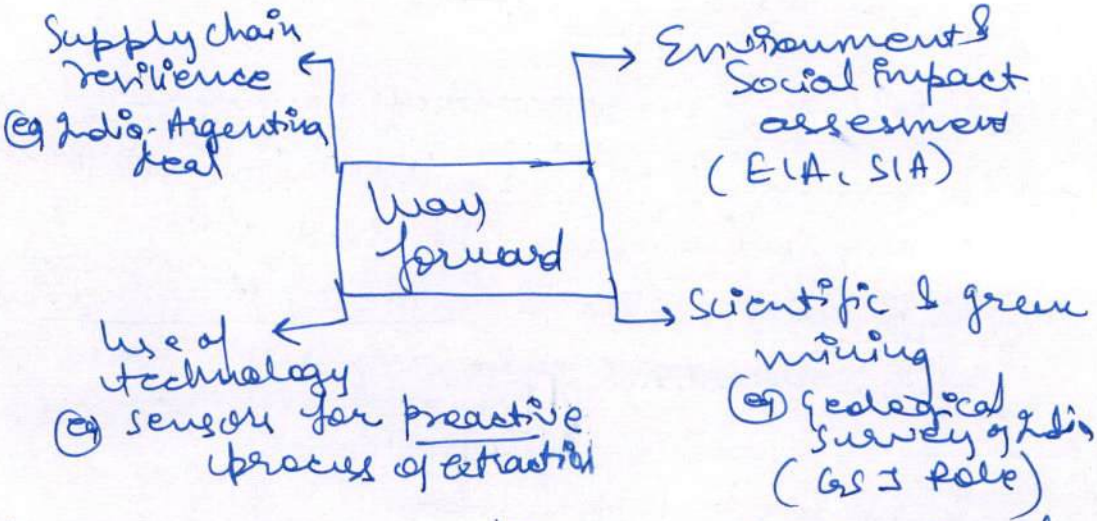
↳ Slope modification, mass wasting due to blasting, drilling → landslide.

↳ Acid mine drainage leading to groundwater pollution

↳ livelihood of tribals who depend on minor forest produce and ecotourism will be affected. Also, tribal relocation.

↳ Land scarification due to mining may lead to loss of soil fertility

↳ Energy intensive extraction and pollution of $SO_x$, $NO_x$, $SO_2$




It is crucial for 'Panchamrit' principles of sustainable economic development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Globalisation refers to the integration of ideas, ideology and institution that lead to global to local and local to global cultural interactions.

Youth - 'GenZ' culture identify themselves with global events due to

- Global tours of artists (eg- Singers Concert)
- Migration & diaspora linkages
- Social media influences & attention economy
- Rise of social media (eg Instagram, Twitter)

**Positive impact on youth identity**

↳ Rise of environmental awareness and call for sustainability
(eg) Greta Thunberg climate events

↳ demand for rights, justice and equality
#Me Too Movement → Pinjra Tod Movement

↳ New occupation and forms of economy
- gig economy (eg) cab-tech platforms
- Vlogging as job
- Tech savvy youth
- English - call centre jobs

↳ Aspirational thinking innovation and startup culture
(eg) India - >100 unicorns and startups like Mama Earth, BYJU's, Zerodha

↳ Reducing poverty, unemployment due to global jobs (eg) Yusuf Ali Lulu group (UAE) (middle class size) - 250 million by 2050

↳ Indian artists - abroad concerts due to Punjabi music craze (Diaspora links)

**Negative impact on youth identity**

↳ Individualistic culture
- Abandoning of old age parents
- Living alone

↳ Urban - corporate culture
- 9 to 5 jobs
- Rural migration & cosmopolitan cultures

↳ Change in dress, music, dance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(eg) K-POP, BTS (South Korean music)
Chick style - Bollywood song dance

↳ Continental food and cuisine
(Eg) Mediterranean spices like olives, rosemary, jalapenos

↳ Rise in drug consumption, smoking, alcohol, party - pubculture and intoxicants consumption

↳ Mental health issues due to constant comparison on social media - global trends

↳ Taboo labelling of India's traditions as regressive
[Valentine's Day > Ram Navmi / Eid]

Need for cultural sanitization and soft touch regulation of OTT platforms for building prosperous, happy and developed 'Amrit Peedhi' (68% working age population in India - UNFPA)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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**19.** जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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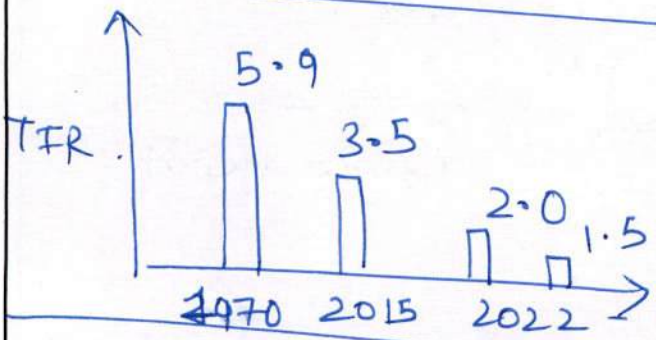
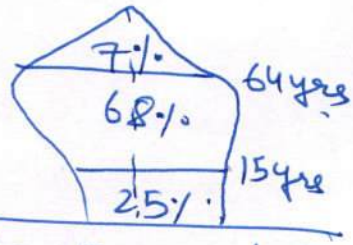
The India's demographic transition lies in late 3rd stage of Frank-Notestein demography model. Current TFR is 2.0




Age Pyramid of India

Ageing Population
- → High dependency ratio
- → Low fertility, high life expectancy
- → Medical care & geriatric (eg) Dementia.
- → Old age poverty (eg) Mathura Ashram

Ageing Population – A concern

1.) Economic concern
- → High labour shortage
- → wage rise (Demand > supply)
- → Delocalisation of firms to younger countries (Nigeria)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2.) Policy concerns
- Pension burden
- Subsidy burden on geriatric care
- Fiscal burden (low revenue due to low consumption)

3.) Social concerns
- Health issues like alzheimer
- Social exclusion & old age depression
- Abandoned parents & DALY (Disability adjusted life years)

4.) Geopolitical concerns
- Economic policy changes (immigration of young adults)

Weak social security system
→ old age population to be 20% of total population by 2050

→ Pension funds are inadequate (eg less than ₹10,000/month.

→ lack of effective insurance penetration

→ Rural neglect of old age population & ghost towns (outmigration)

→ Old age poverty on rise

→ Limited financial and digital literacy to avail benefits of schemes like PM-Vaya Vandana Yojana

→ Limited health expenditure on geriatric and palliative care.

→ Inadequate coverage of social scheme due to lack of policy coordination.

**Way forward**

- Swiss Time Bank model
- SAGE, SACRED Portal
- Private sector participation
  (eg) Goodfellows startup
- Social capital building exercises
  (eg) Yoga Parks

There is need to reap the benefits of second demographic dividends and adherence to Madrid Plan of Action for UN decade of healthy ageing.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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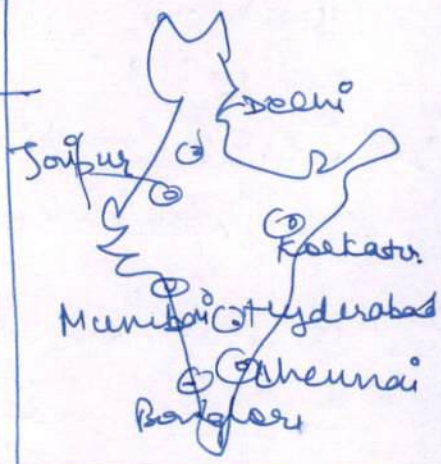
The current urbanisation level is 30%. It is expected to increase to 50% as per World urbanisation Prospects. Also, the rate of urban poor is rising - 25% poverty levels as per MOSPI.

Rise in urban population.

↳ Rural to urban migration

↳ Economic opportunities Agglomeration

(eg) Gurugram - MSIL & automobile hub




Major urban centres

↳ FDI concentration in cities (eg) Bangalore - IT hub

↳ Expected to contribute 75% to GDP

Challenges in urban poor welfare.

↳ Neglect of disaggregated data collection

↳ Rising cases of slums and squatter settlement denoid of basic amenities
(eg Dharavi slums
[ India's slum population 6.5cr)

↳ Rising cases of urban crimes as a result of divide between haves & have nots
(eg Extortion, Prostitution

↳ Mental health crisis of migrants due to unemployment and rising cases of suicides (NCRB)

↳ Right to dignified living (Art 21) and adherance to UN-Habitat

↳ Environment pollution by urban poor needs to be addressed
(eg Kolkata slums on wetland

Centre stage in public policy

1) Policy formulation
↳ Multi-sector analysis of composition of migrants
children (education) (eg Pota Cabin model
women (safety) (eg working women hostel
men (jobs)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(eg) Migrants data base in Maharashtra by Mitali Sethi, IAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Policy implementation

- Targeted approach based on rural-urban data & income
- Housing
  - Insitu slum redevelopment (eg) East Kalkaji Pagar slum development
  - Exsitu (eg) Dharavi Redevelopment
- Skilling, upskilling, reskilling (eg) Mason construction master's skill under PMAY

3) Policy feedback.

- Take Barber strategy
- Micro-financing (eg) PM Svanidhi

4) Human development needs → Health insurance

- Digitised services (eg) e-PDS schemes
- Education of children of urban poor

Partha Mukhopadhyay Committee recommendation along with Jean Dreze - DUET scheme like MGNREGA to be the way ahead

## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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## सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
*Time Allowed:* ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: 250*

### सामान्य अनुदेश

*इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।*

*रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।*

*पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।*

### General Instructions

*This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.*

*For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.*

*On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.*

**(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)**

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1091495

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : DEEPTI ROHILLA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26.08.23

# सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
# GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

GURUGRAM

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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| | महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश<br>**उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।** | **Important Instructions**<br>**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.** |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | (क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।<br>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो। | (a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.<br>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet |
| 2 | अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो। | Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer. |
| 3 | परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें। | Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner. |
| 4 | उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है। | Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated. |
| 5 | उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है। | Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc. |
| 6 | प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें। | Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers. |
| 7 | प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा। | Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated. |
| 8 | यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है। | If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued. |

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| कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु<br>For Official Use | कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु<br>For Official Use |
|---|---|
| परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर<br>Signature of Examiner(s) | |

**प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))**

| प्रश्न सं.<br>Q. No. | अंक<br>Marks | | प्रश्न सं.<br>Q. No. | अंक<br>Marks | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | 11 | | |
| 2 | | | 12 | | |
| 3 | | | 13 | | |
| 4 | | | 14 | | |
| 5 | | | 15 | | |
| 6 | | | 16 | | |
| 7 | | | 17 | | |
| 8 | | | 18 | | |
| 9 | | | 19 | | |
| 10 | | | 20 | | |
| उप-योग (A)<br>Subtotal (A) | | | उप-योग (B)<br>Subtotal (B) | | |
| सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | | | | | |

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# सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

| | |
|---|---|
| निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे<br>Time Allowed: **Three** Hours | अधिकतम अंक: **250**<br>Maximum Marks: **250** |

## प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

***कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:***

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

*सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।*

*प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।*

*प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।*

***प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।***

*प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।*

*प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।*

## QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

***Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.***

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

*All questions are compulsory.*

*The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.*

*Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.*

***Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.***

*Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.*

*Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.*

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# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

**Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**

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1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environment pressure groups refers to the body of citizens with common objective of fostering environment awareness and sensitization.

Fig Principal channel of communication.

# Role in enhancing public participation and responsiveness :-

i) Awareness generation about various environment schemes and policies
(eg ATAL Bhujal Yojana, Rain water harvesting

ii) Complementing the government initiatives in restoration and natural resource management
(eg Management of Contour Soak pits in Mizoram

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

iii) Adhering to environment principles and ensuring government accountability.

Environment Principles
- → Polluter's Pay Principle
- → Precautionary Principle
- → Common but differentiated responsibility principle

iv) Resolution of specific regional natural concerns

(eg) Sonam Wangchuk (Ladakh glacier & pristine ecology preservation)

v) Environment justice

(eg) PIL filing for pollution norms by Vellore citizen's forum

Challenges
- → Elitism, urban bias
- → Limited funding
- → Lack of accountability
- → unprofessional management

Need for effective communication for sustainable development goals

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sex work which is consensual is ~~illegally~~ judicially regarded as profession by the supreme court for Right to equality (Art 14) and Right to profession.

It is merely a necessary step but not a sufficient one.

Challenges faced
- Lack of dignity
- Exploitation
- Poverty
- Health issues (eg) HIV-AIDS
- Harassment
- No political right & dis-enfranchisement

Steps required

1) Economic empowerement
↳ Alternative livelihood if it's a forced occupation

(eg) women SHGs — Millet sisters network.

↳ Basic income guarantee to prevent sexual harassment

↳ Micro-financing

2.) Political empowerment
- ↳ Rights sensitization
- ↳ leadership at local level

3.) Social empowerment
- Rehabilitation (eg) Swadar Greh
- Mental health counseling & legal awareness (eg) one stop centres
- Financial & digital literacy for gig economy workers

4.) Health
- → Medical insurance
- → Adult education
- → Contraceptives & other reproductive rights

Steps like Smile scheme, NCW's proactive role in data led policy making is right step for Nari se Narayani vision for SDG 5.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भारत में नि:शुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

District legal service authorities (DLSAs) are decentralised legal awareness organisations at the local level for right to free legal aid (Article 39A)

Role played :-

↳ Awareness via organising workshops, distributing legal awareness books in vernacular language.

↳ Grievance redressal help by any poor or vulnerable section.

(eg) Deoli DLSA → construction women workers right.

↳ Lok Adalats' are also organised for amicable resolution of disputes

↳ Bail right (Satendra Kumar case) and undertrials right to justice is ensured.

↳ Proactive role in conflict resolution by acting as immediate step for justice delivery. (cost effective) less delay

↳ Social media handles for sharing best practices

↳ Coordinating with one-stop centres (OSCs) in legal aid to women

Challenges

↳ Limited financial autonomy
↳ Inexperienced personnel
↳ Use of mediation - not effective.
↳ Rural and tribal neglect
↳ Limited awareness among people.

The need of the hour is to promote legal literacy

Ways
→ Collaborate with law schools
(eg) NLU – DLSA coordination
→ Retired judges as members
(eg) Justice Leila Seth for women rights

It is crucial for protecting fundamental rights of citizens & uphold democracy

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Collegium system is the mechanism of judicial appointment wherein Chief justice of India and 4 senior most judges appoints judges of higher judiciary as per S.P. Gupta Case (Third judges Case)

Success of Collegium system

↳ Judicial independence, which is part of basic structure doctrine is upheld.

↳ Separation of power (A-50) is upheld as executive does not interfere

↳ The quality of judges appointment is maintained with diversity

eg Collegium Recommendation → Indu Malhotra (women)
→ Saurabh Kirpal (LGBT+)

↳ Objective criteria followed based on

performance matrix of judges and case clearance which is shared on the website.

↳ Ministry of law & justice is also involved in final approval. Thus, it is maintaining balance of power as well.

## Victime of own success

↳ 'Uncle judge syndrome' - judges appointing judges - lack of transparency

↳ Nepotism, favouratism in appointment.

↳ limited representation of minorities
(eg) women judges - less than 15%

↳ Judiciary v/s Executive rift
(eg) NJAC ~~Act~~ (99th amendment) was declared null and void

↳ Accountability of judges is not maintained by public representatives (against democracy & rule of law)

CJI Chandrachud - Constitution is the 'North star' and each organ should adhere to the powers assigned without breaching its jurisdiction.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 312 provides for the Civil services (AIS, Central & state services)
As per Sardar Patel, it represents the "steel frame" of the Indian democracy responsible for effective and efficient implementation of laws.

Recruitment & standardised training

- Mission Karmayogi for standardised, modern training
- Common exam based on objective metric
  - (eg) UPSC (Art 315) - Conducting agency
- DOPT for management and recruitment

It requires multi-dimensional reforms to handle present day challenges

- Disaster management (eg) COVID urban floods
- Big tech, usages, crime sophistication (IPS)
- Geopolitical complexity (IFS specialists)

Must go beyond these realms:-

↳ Inclusion of mid-career training for officials

↳ 2nd ARC recommended incentive structure

(eg) DARPG - Good governance index for carrot & stick policy

↳ NCRWC recommended protection to whistleblower to curb corruption (India's rank - 85th in Corruption Perception Index)

↳ NITI Ayog - India @75 recommended. Multi stakeholder feedback instead of ACR Report for promotion linked incentive.

↳ PC Hota & Santhanam Committee recommended age reduction, specialisation, grievance redressal

↳ Prakash Singh judgement Police CIPS Reforms (eg separation of police (law & order, Investigation)

It is crucial for SMART (simple, moral, accountable, responsible, transparent) governance in India's Amrit Kaal



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Outcome based finance models refers to the model of sponsoring any social project based on objective criteria so that accountability is ensured in funds transfer.

Mechanisms → Social impact bonds
→ Social stock exchange

Catalyse change & deliver socio-economic impact at scale:-

↳ Ensures transparency and accountability of civil society and NGOs

↳ Ensures rightful use of the internal funds

(eg) 22,000 cr funds by NGOs in 2022 but only 10% pay tax details & returns

↳ Involvement of sponsor in development activities → Trust building exercise.

↳ Ensure leakage and corruption-formation is curbed

↳ Can expand it to digital record keeping thereby attracting foreign investment in socio-economic projects

(eg) Bill & Melinda gates foundation

↳ Ensures participation of locals and evidence based policy making

↳ 'Incentive mechanism' and healthy competition among social entrepreneurs

↳ Financial autonomy balanced with responsibility aids in ethical governance & doctrine of trusteeship.

Challenges
- → Outcome data is manipulated
- → limited skills of workers
- → lack of standard metrics
- → subjectivity in funds transfer

The idea of 'zero coupon bonds' which are purpose & purpose specific can be complemented with these methods

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per PLFS survey, the female work force participation rate is around 25%. On the other hand, females graduating holds larger share depicting supply-demand gaps.

Wide gap

1) Social norms
- Patriarchy
- glass ceiling & glass cliff effect
- Unpaid care work by young women in household
- Early marriage & pregnancy (Career v/s Marriage debate)

2) Economic
- Limited credit worthiness of females graduates deter microfinancing
- The male dominated workplaces and negative incentives (eg Menstrual leave,

3.) Education gap
↳ limited internship, skilling among women

4.) Safety concerns – lack of working women's hostel (eg) Delhi – Rape Capital

5.) workplace culture is regressive too – inadequate pay, lay offs
(eg) Sexual harassment at workplace

Needs to be addressed.

↳ diversification of degrees
(eg) Multiple entry-exit scheme so that it can not hurt the education

↳ Industry-Academia linkages
(eg) Marut Apprenticship scheme for women ITIs in rural areas

↳ workplace safety norms
(eg) ICC formation

↳ Social nudging and breaking of blue collar jobs barriers

Pam Rajput Committee recommendation can be followed for right to work for women for SDG5.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently the Registration of birth and death act, 2023 (Amendment) has been passed in order to revamp the CRS in India for demographic data registration.

Provisions

↳ Aadhar linkages with birth and death certification for standardised and authentic procedure

↳ Guidelines for doctors operating patient with chronic illness

↳ Involvement of AYUSH doctors in registration so as to increase the coverage

Essential for socio-economic planning

↳ Planning of vital statistics based on birth rate, death rate for growing

Trends analysis

↳ Health infrastructure planning based on cause of death

Input: Communicable disease (eg Diarrhea) → WASH (water, sanitation, hygiene)

Non communicable disease (eg Heartattack) → Secondary health infrastructure

Output:

↳ Planning by private sector seeing changes in trends

(eg Aging population → Dialysis services at home
deaths)

↳ Targeted approach and evidence based policy making

↳ Assessing the population composition before the Census data as it is delayed and time taking

Challenges
- → Data Privacy, needs to be ensured (Art 21)
- → Data interoperability among various ministries)
- → Involvement of PPP is limited (Infrastructure lacking)

It is just a 'means' (CRS) to achieve the goal of human development. Focus on capability approach (Amartya Sen)



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

International Monetary fund (IMF) is the global level financial Bretton woods institute aimed at ensuring financial stability and security in the economic domain.

Current economic realities

↳ Debt crisis by the developing and least developed countries
(ex) Sri Lanka, Pakistan

↳ de-dollarisation and rising case of mixed-basket currency.
(ex) Yuan internationalism
Vostro accounts

↳ Rising use of blockchain based cryptocurrency and money laundering via dark net

↳ Fitch downgraded US economy from AAA to AA+

Key areas of reforms:-

↳ 'Global Stocktake' roundtable for understanding the demands of developing countries.

↳ 'Credit rating agencies' to be monitored that its based on objective criteria of assessment.

↳ 'Forex reserve' crisis amidst the crisis and global headwinds (Russia Ukraine war) needs new assessment criteria.

↳ Multi-stakeholder policy making by including institutions like World Bank, G20 etc.

↳ Address the cases of debt trap diplomacy (China) by accountability measures.

The case of BRICS currency, rupee internationalisation and currency convertibility demands global stability, clarity and simplicity in regulations and procedures by IMF.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's relationship with West Asia dates back to the ancient times of Indus-Mesopotamia civilisation. The current evolution of the relationship showcases geopolitical clout and economic linkages.

Confines of geopolitics

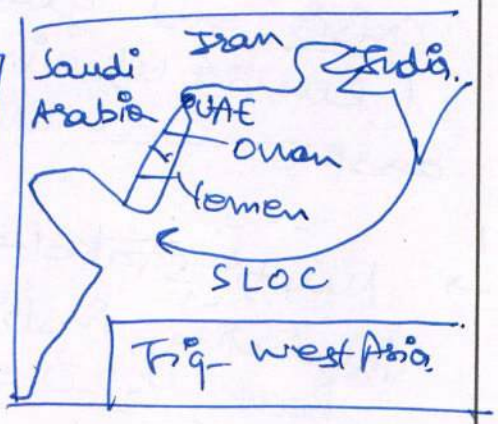

Fig- West Asia

↳ Oil dominated geopolitical trade
(eg) UAE, Iran, Saudi Arabia.

↳ Balancing act with OIC to counter Pakistan nexe.

↳ Port led development to cater to Chinese BRI
(eg Gwadar Port (China-Pakistan) — Chabahar Port (India-Iran))

↳ OPEC grouping interaction for petroleum supply chain resilience

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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## Expanse of geo-economics

↳ Digital trade and internationalisation of rupee (eg UPI, Dirham-Rupee trade

↳ White shipping agreement with Oman ensuring secured sea lanes of communication (SLOC)

↳ Educational-employment opportunities (eg offshore campus of IIT-Delhi

↳ Track 2 diplomacy - Private sector participation in Dubai Expo.

↳ Rising FDI via I2U2 (India-Israel-UAE-US) (eg Mega food park deal, renewable energy deal

Challenges
- → Migrant - Kafala system
- → low trade
- → Conflict zone (eg Jews protest & political instability
- → Geopolitical theatre (eg OPEC+ (Russia)

China mediation (eg Iran-Saudi Arabia deal

It is crucial for minimizing strategy as per Shivshankar Menon.

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The competition Commission of India (CCI) is a regulatory, statutory body that replaced the Monopolies Restrictive trade practices (MRTP Act) via CCI Act, 2002.

Significant role played by CCI:-

1.) Fair trade to be ensured for healthy competition by showing guidelines to be followed.

2.) Acts as quasi-judicial body for grievance redressal of corporates

3.) It ensures that the small and medium players (MSMEs) and the big monopoly competes in free market regime without manipulative practice (eg predatory pricing

4.) It imposes fines and penalty in case of breach of fairness
(eg) Google fined for pre installed ~~Apps~~ on play store

5.) It ensures accountability and efficiency of the PSUs (Public sector undertaking) in the era of hyper competition.
(eg) CIL (Coal India Limited) fined for supplying high price, low quality coal

6) Checks and balance mechanism is ensured to prevent consumer harassment.

7.) The multi-national companies (MNCs) are also covered under its jurisdiction for overright regulation.

However, there are $\boxed{\text{challenges}}$

1.) Appointment of members of CCI is not based on objective criteria.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2) Rising cases of scams nepotism, favouritism and corruption in the big firms

(eg Adani - Short selling & banking pitfalls (Hindenburg Report))

3.) There are arbitrary provisions in the mandate with overlapping jurisdiction and fragmented responsibility

4.) limited financial and functional autonomy

5.) Reactive approach rather than proactive approach

6) Non-compliance, delays in effective implementation of laws.

7.) Judicial cases pending which are filed against CCI orders thereby not acting as effective deterrence effect.

Thus need of the hour is to focus on revamping the structural procedures, multi stakeholder participation and consumer's feedback mechanism for fair & principled trade

(Gandhian SPN — Commerce without morality)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Free and fair elections is sine qua non for effective and substantive democracy
— Raj Narain Case

Making paid news an electoral offence

↳ Rising cases of political corporatisation that have made elections an economic process thereby challenging democratic principles.

↳ Political corruption with politicians and media-house is a threat to right to information (Article 19)

↳ The big party vs small party issues is against creation of level playing field.

↳ It is not covered under Representation of Peoples Act, 1951 as corrupt practice (section 123 amendment)

↳ Paid news takes the form of hate speech and vote bank politics that curbs electoral awareness (eg Narottam Mishra case)

↳ The expense on paid news is not recorded as election expenditure thereby leading to money laundering and lack of financial accountability.

**Making it an electoral offence:-**

↳ Umesh Sinha Committee recommended social media' inclusion within the paid news realm for ensuring media ethics

↳ Inclusion in model code of conduct (MCC) for ensuring accountability of the candidates

↳ Expansion of powers of the Election Commission of India (ECI - Art 324) to act as quasi-judicial body in trials of paid news cases

↳ 'Code of media ethics' to be followed by the companies - Press publisher

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Arguments against :-

↳ Press, is free to decide on the cases / news to be shown as it is a business entity.

↳ Subjectivity and difficulty in determining the 'paid' nature

(eg Rise of subsidiaries (RUPPs- Registered Unrecognised political parties Income tax- Rs 600 cr not paid returns)

↳ Infantilisation of voters and undermining their freedom to choose the news content.

The need of the hour is to take whole-of society approach to uphold democracy (T.N. Seshan).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Shirur Mutt Case by the Supreme Court has highlighted the doctrine of essentiality. It suggested the division of religious practices as

- essential practice
- non essential practice.

It is to be done by the judiciary based on merits of case.

Need for doctrine of Essentiality:

↳ Rising cases of breach of fundamental rights of individual to adhere to social regressive norms.

(eg) Dawood Bohra's genital mutilation case against dignity of women.

↳ To uphold the objective metrics of determination of essentiality by the judges and not by religious conformity

(eg) Sabrimala temple Right to Equality

↳ To uphold ~~stand~~ balance the fundamental rights (A-14, 19, 21) with right to religious freedom (Article 25, 26)

↳ It is to provide push for modernity, socio-economic development

(eg Kerala - 'hijab' wearing by muslim girls curbing education accessibility

↳ To uphold constitutional morality over social morality

↳ In line with UDHR (universal declaration of human rights) and ICCPR.

Limitations

↳ The criteria for assessment is to be decided by the judges who are not aware about the intricacies in religion

↳ Judges do not aware about diversity in religious practices

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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↳ seen as against right to religious freedom to profess, practice and propagate.

↳ Can go against the secular principle due to biasness in judgement

↳ Judicial overright in complex and sensitive matters might not be effective

↳ Non-compliance by the regressive religious leaders.

↳ May fuel communal riots among the majority-minority religious groups.

The need of the hour is to focus on balance between religious rights and constitutional rights for secularism (SR Bommai - Part of basic structure doctrine)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council (EAC) highlights the case of "disguised unemployment" within the government ministries and department.

Need to limit the size of the government:-

↳ Rising case of e-governance and digitalisation that leads to reduction of clerical mundane work

↳ Efficient and effective policy making is possible with specialised, dedicated officials

↳ Ensure carrot & stick policy for building incentive system towards good governance
→ Carrot – Promotion
→ Stick – Compulsory retirement

↳ Outsource the work to private players with technology sophistication (PPP)

eg Tata Consultancy Service (TCS) — Passport Seva Kendras

↳ Specialised lateral-entry based on temporary basis to reduce salary and pension burden thereby curbing fiscal deficit (revenue deficit)

↳ Ensure productivity by use of data led policy making via technology like Big tech, blockchain

eg Hackathons, Cyberthons with higher institutions

However, the size of government should not be limited because:-

↳ Rising population needs (140 crore) and vacancy at higher level (5000 IAS vacancy in 2022)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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↳ Complex problem solving requires a huge government pool
(eg) Disaster management, election conducting exercise requires trusted government officials

↳ Lateral entry ensures effective dialogue with multiple stakeholders and their grievance redressal with 'human' touch.
(eg) Jan Sunwai Kendras at local tribal levels

Way forward
- Increase teeth to tail ratio (NITI Ayog - India @75)
- Lateral entry (2nd ARC)
- Curbing corruption among government officials (NCRWC)
- Citizen's Charter (2nd ARC)

It is crucial for synergize efforts, synthesize inputs and expediate results for Suraj (good governance)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The institute of eminence scheme (IOE scheme) is aimed at providing certificate of eminence to higher education institutions for improving quality and research in colleges.

World class centres of learning:-

↳ Increase the depth and width of curriculum based on current trends
(eg) AI based courses, liberal science, digital Education by these institutes

↳ Serves as metric for gauging the QS World Ranking and improving Indian position

↳ To incentivise private sector to invest in higher education
(eg) Jio Institute got IOE tag

↳ To promote foreign students taking admissions in these institutes for internationalisation of higher education

↳ To propel RND, industry-academic linkages, journals publishing and joint collaboration.

But, it is yet to become a game changer because of limitations :-

↳ Limited overhaul by the institutes due to ineffective incentive system.

↳ Top-down approach that did not take regional, skewed distribution into account.
(eg) IOE institutes in developed areas

↳ High fees of the courses thereby limited students enrollment from rich background.

↳ Less public colleges involved in the schemes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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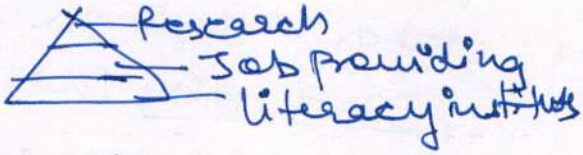
↳ The 'equity' aspect of education is not considered and the digital or education divide still prevails.

**Way forward**

↳ In order to fulfill the aim of New education policy – 50% higher education enrolement by 2030, the steps like:-

- Affordability of education
- Digital university (Budget 2022)
- NITI Ayog – India @ 75 : Accountability graded approach based on quality –




- Foreign exchange programmes
  eg India-UK Young Professional Scheme
- Mutual recognition of degrees (India – Australia)
- Off shore campus (eg IIT Delhi in Dubai)

This crucial for demographic dividend and SDG 4. (68% working age population)

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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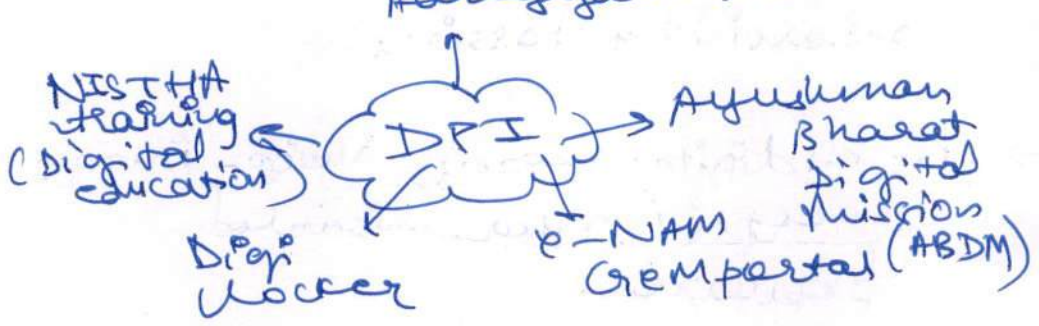
Digital public infrastructure (DPI) refers to the non-rivalrous, non-exclusionary digital tools for fostering e-governance and ease of living. G20 - India has called for DPI promotion




I) Innovative and convenient public service :-

↳ Rise in use of new age technology

(eg) COWIN data for hazard zonation via use of big data analytics

↳ Increase the efficiency and ease of communication

- G2G (government) — (eg) PFMS system
- G2B (business) — (eg) Gem portal
- G2C (citizens) — (eg) MyGov platform

↳ It increases public trust and fairness ease of living
- ↳ curb leakages, corruption
- ↳ Targeted approach

(II) Help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers:-

↳ use of digital means, voice-image recognition for disabled population.

↳ Inclusion of regional languages in the algorithm for access to all.

↳ Targeted and outcome based monitoring
(eg) ABDM — data of patients with comorbidity → early care & urgent medical need

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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III) Increase transparency and accountability

↳ Real time data sharing

↳ Data interoperability with APIs (Application programming interface)

↳ Curbs bias or favouritism (eg) 'e-courts' for judicial delivery

↳ Time bound manner without hassle

**Way forward**

- Digital literacy (eg PMGDISHA
- Digital infrastructure in backward regions (eg PM-WANI, Bharat net.
- Digital divide to be curbed (30% women digitally literacy)
- Inclusion of tribal and vernacular language
- Data Privacy norms (B.N. Srikrishna Committee)
- use of non personal data to be monitoring (Gopal Krishna Committee)

It is crucial to project $1 trillion digital economy by 2025.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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'Right to health' is crucial for living a dignified life (Article 21). As per Ministry of health, around 50% population is anemic, 33% children are stunted and 21% children are wasted. It increases the DALY (disability adjusted life years)

Plugging of gaps

1) Social gap
- Patriarchy and son meta preference (Economic survey)
- Poverty and lack of nutritious diet
  - → Micronutrient deficiency
- United awareness on proteins, balanced diet by women (eg) Breastfeeding
- Mental health issue among housewives, daily wage labourers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2.) Financial gaps

- "Missing middle" from the health insurance coverage
- 60% out of pocket expenditure
- Around 2.2% of GDP on health (U. less)
- Inadequate funding to primary health centres (PHCs)

3.) Infrastructural gaps

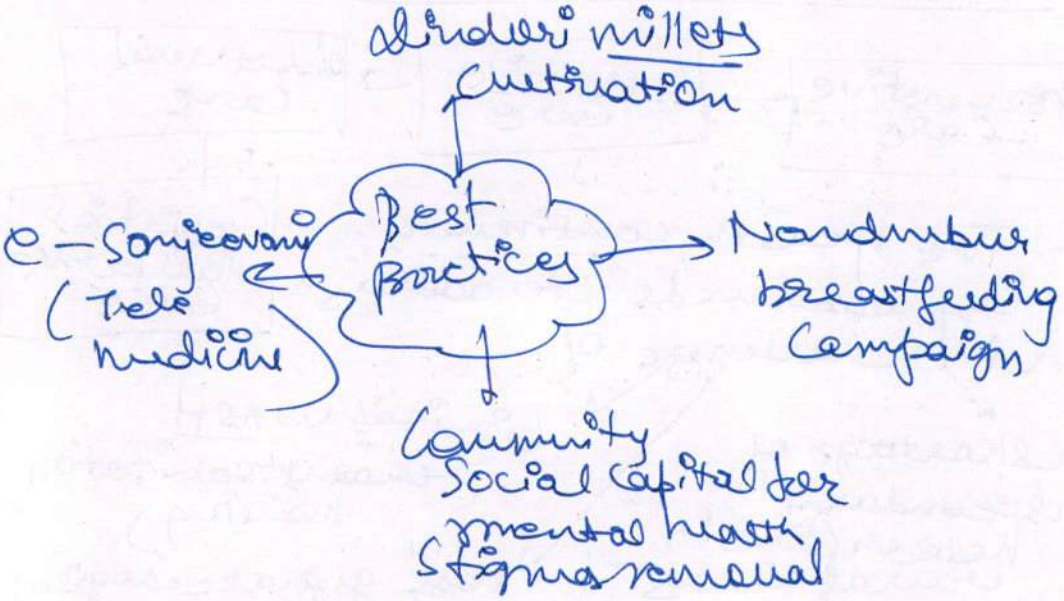
Preventive Care — Curative Care — Maternal Care

Geriatric & Palliative Care

- The health continuum approach needs to address the challenge of
  - Shortage of secondary health care in rural areas
  - Limited WASH (water, sanitation housing)
  - less gynaecologist, psychiatrics in backward areas
- Curbing food leakages and wastage (50kg/person/year - FAO)
  (eg) food processing, FCI reforms (Shanta Kumar)
- Curbing food inflation ((eg) milk - 8% inflation)

— Targeted approach for vulnerable regions (climate change threats)

Therefore, for reaping the benefits of demographic dividends, health of citizens needs attention. Health should not be seen as absence of disease but complete wellbeing.

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18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The third gender refers to the transgender population (census-5L) and LGBT+ which has been recognised due share in society via NALSA Judgement.

Legislative nudge

- Transgender protection Act
  - Right to self perceived gender identity
  - Against discrimination in any public place
  - Calls for creation of National Council for transgender (NCT)
  - DM Certificate for gender identity to claim government scheme benefits
- Anti-trafficking bill for curbing exploitation of transgenders

↳ Navtej Johar case - Decriminalisation of Section 377 (Naz Foundation case)

But, they have not been engendered in Indian society :-

↳ The right to self perceived gender identity is arbitrary without concrete measures (Against Art 14, 21)

↳ No provision for reservation in education and employment → lack of alternative dignified livelihood (Prostitution)

↳ NCI has not yet been formed

↳ Existence of poverty, inequality and unemployment

↳ Social discrimination, stigma (eg) Family abandoned third gender

↳ Forceful sex-conversion therapy - an issue recognised by the National Medical Commission.

↳ Limited political leadership and participation in policy making

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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↳ Human-development of third gender is neglected
(eg) Health crisis like TB, depression, AIDS is more prevalent among them

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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**Way forward**

↳ Dinakaran Committee recommendation — Third gender to be regarded as OBC status for social positive discrimination.

↳ 'Yogyakarta principles' and civil society engagement (#UN free and equal)

John Rawls — "Society is like a chain, the weakest link is as important as the strongest link"
Third gender empowerment is crucial for inclusive growth

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Shanghai Cooperation Organisation is a multi-level, Inter-country organisation formed with pioneering of China and Shanghai-5 for collaborative development.

India's expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organization

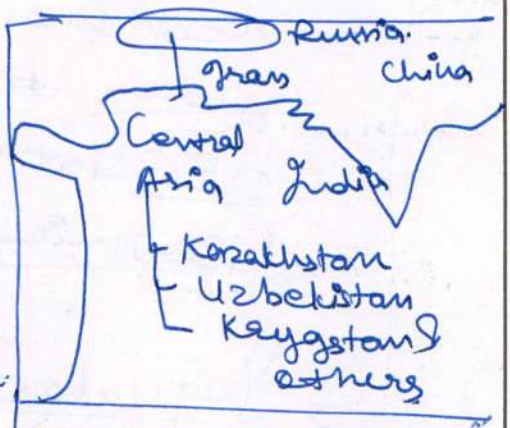

Fig - SCO members

↳ Peace, stability and prosperity in the region

↳ Counter-terrorism initiative to counter balance Pakistan's infiltration of JeM, ISIS, LeT & others

↳ Energy security Natural gas @ Central Asia (Tapi Pipeline)

↳ Institutional building and policy convergency (Look North, Look West Policy) for expanding geopolitical footprint

↳ Countering the China-Russia "no limits partnership" by acting as neutral power

↳ Diaspora and historical linkages
(eg) Gandhara connection

↳

Difficulties in fulfilling its expectations:-

↳ China ties - strained due to border-cartographic aggression.

The Chinese strategy
- Mission creep
- Salami slicing
- Xiakang villages
- Yuan wang-5 & string of pearls

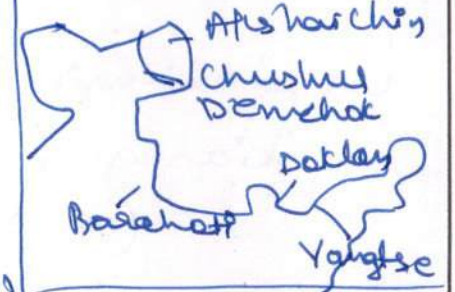

Fig India-China borders issues

It is threat to India's territorial sovereignity and integrity

↳ Pakistan ties - Repetitive cross-border terrorist attacks and breaching of LOC, CPEC corridor →
Not in alignment with cooperation & collaboration

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Other factors

↳ Russia - China linkages and branding of SCO as "Anti-West" is threat to India's strategic autonomy

↳ limited connectivity among the countries, stalled negotiations

↳ multipolarity and issue based alliance → counter to SCO
(eg India-Central Asia summit.

↳ Ideological differences deter dialogue
(eg Authoritarian v/s Democracy regime

As per Dr S Jaishankar, SCO is crucial for India to leverage the dominant, collaborate the convergent and manage the competition.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India-USA partnership dates back to the times of PL-480 - agricultural technology transfer

The recent State visit by Hon'ble PM Narendra Modi showed great convergence and bipartisan consensus for technology collaboration

Technology partnership:-

↳ iCET offers transfer of new and critical, cutting edge technology transfer

(eg General electric - jet engine transfer for defence capability

↳ Space collaboration aided by signing of Artemis Accord and training of Indian

Astronauts by NASA for manned mission to space

↳ NISAR satellite (NASA-ISRO) Earth observation satellite for sustainable natural resource management.

↳ New age technology collaboration on artificial intelligence, blockchain, 5G technology. It is being coordinated by NEST division of MEA.

↳ Biotechnology partnership for sustainable agriculture (eg) I2U2 - Mega food park scheme.

↳ Track 2 diplomacy - Private sector participation in joint collaboration (eg) Tata deal

↳ R&D collaboration in field of science for industry-academia linkage

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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But, there are challenges:-

↳ Highly capital intensive projects

↳ 'Jet engine technology' → complex and critical component in defence → strategic autonomy to be maintained

↳ The higher education collaboration in AI, machine learning, IOT is limited

↳ Import dependence on raw material for CET (eg Lithium & Rare Earth minerals - China

The need of the hour is to foster academic collaboration, industry coordination and foreign policy convergence for [AI] (America - India) partnership as per PM Narendra Modi.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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# SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK